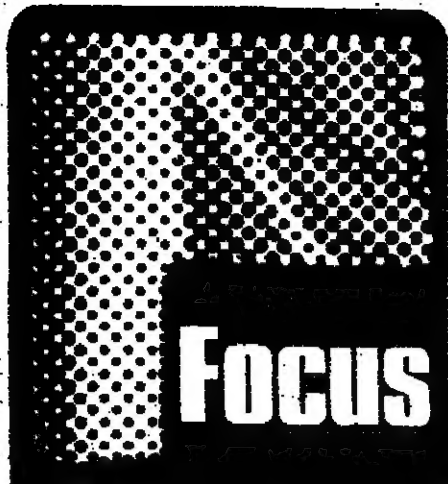


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Playing the 'options' game at car dealers

By Charles E. Dole

Dissatisfied with "no frills" bargains, American car buyers are piling on the options and making a fast ascent up a price ladder which quickly elevates the cost of the average new car.

This helps the industry offset heavy losses from lagging sales. But critics wonder how ethical it is to dangle all those high-cost plums before the buyer. The basic car is kept so "basic," they charge, that the buyer is almost forced to take a careful of extras.

The glass-top American Motors Pacer, for example, is base-priced at \$3,299. Even if you could find a stripped-down version in a showroom, you might not want to buy it.

Buyers of built-to-order cars are paying an average of \$1,500 for extras. Even the cars which are simply sold off the showroom floor include about \$1,000 worth of extras.

Basically noisy

Or take the Volkswagen Rabbit, a small car recently introduced in the U.S. by the West German car manufacturer and priced at a "modest" \$2,999 — stripped, that is.

This is where the price-laddering concept takes off. The buyers may see a side-window sticker price of, say, \$3,914 — the price of a Rabbit I drove not long ago. Yet the Rabbit is loudly touted as selling for under \$3,000.

The stripped car is noisy, with too little padding in the body. Yet for \$500 more (\$296 for the "custom package" and another \$204 for the "deluxe package"), the car has bright chrome trimmings, a greatly improved interior including full carpeting, and some of the niceties which every car buyer is expected to want. Furthermore it is much quieter.

Vinyl upholstery costs another \$50. Add a radio, an automatic transmission (most buyers want one in the United States), and a few other extras, and the price very quickly hits the \$4,000 range, without air conditioning.

'Beetle' not cheap

Even the long-popular Volkswagen "beetle," once priced for under \$1,900, now is base-listed at \$2,896. But that is not the whole story. Some once-standard items are lumped into a \$200 package which pushes the price up to \$3,096. Then there is another \$50 for vinyl upholstery — and on and on.

In other words, the base-price philosophy draws the potential buyer into the showroom where the salesman bores him "up the ladder."

Volkswagen says it was forced into the price-ladder strategy "by the realities of the marketplace." One sales manager in a VW dealership, who says he deplores the ladder-price technique, "expects the Rabbit will sell well at around \$3,400 or \$3,500."

Eugene V. Amoroso, head of sales for AMC, says that "I don't think this is dishonest; it's just good business."

"The intent of the auto industry is pretty obvious," says David Morganstein of the Center for Auto Safety in Washington, D.C. "The manufacturers provide their dealers with loaded cars; they do not provide the dealer with the stripped or basic car."

Mr. Morganstein says he "went shopping not long ago, just for fun, and couldn't find a Mustang II without a digital clock — a \$40 option."

Automakers have, however, peeled off some of the high-cost standard items on some cars, such as radial tires, in recent weeks in an effort to shrink the price and make it more palatable to more buyers.

The manufacturers defend the price-laddering practice by saying that people are not forced to take a lot of options unless they really want them. But American car buyers often consider as necessities the comfort and ease-of-driving extras which motorists in other parts of the world ignore.

Soviet sub salvage disclosure pits CIA against news diggers

Security agency's indignation questioned; nuclear sub importance put in spotlight

By Dana Adams Schmidt and Guy Halverson
Staff correspondents of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
Chief among the questions raised here by public disclosure of the Central Intelligence Agency's work with a Howard Hughes Corporation to salvage part of a Russian submarine is this:

Do newspapers have the right to overrule CIA requests that information be kept secret?

After accounts of the CIA involvement were spread across front pages of the New York Times, the Washington Post, and the Los Angeles Times, despite repeated CIA requests that no publication be made, one CIA man commented:

"Of course we are outraged. How outraged can you get? Does this mean that in the final analysis the newspapers will publish anything they can get their hands on, no matter how secret or important we say it is?"

At the same time, the entire episode throws a new spotlight on what analysts see as the vital long-range importance of the nuclear submarine to both American and Russian military strategy.

The salvage was performed by the Glomar Explorer, ostensibly a deep-sea mining ship, constructed by the Summa Corporation, controlled by industrialist Hughes. After the Navy, with super-sensitive sonar devices, had located the Russian sub, sunk in 1968, the Americans raised the ship from 17,000 feet of water in July, 1974. At 8,000 feet however, it broke and the Navy and CIA got only one-third of the sub, but without missiles or code machines.

Congress to vote soon on Saigon aid

By Robert F. Hey
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
A major congressional move scheduled to be announced Thursday may result in ending all military aid to Saigon before this calendar year is out.

With South Vietnam pulling back from four provinces and possibly five, the sources are convinced that within a few weeks Congress must deal with an urgent Ford administration request for additional military aid to South Vietnam.

Yet for two reasons the administration's leverage is declining while Congress's is rising, congressional sources insist.

Despite President Ford's announced willingness to compromise with Congress and gain three more years of military aid, congressional sources insist he missed a major opportunity within the last two weeks because the State Department refused to make significant dollar concessions.

No compromise reached

Sources say Senators Frank Church and James B. Pearson met with high State Department officials March 7 and 11 in an effort to agree on a compromise; the State Department

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According to the New York Times, a Times reporter first learned of the operation in late 1973, but ceased research after a request by CIA director William Colby in early 1974. Some information was then published by the Los Angeles Times last month; the New York Times resumed its research.

The CIA said, according to the New York Times Wednesday, that publication would endanger national security, since the agency was considering an effort this summer to raise the rest of the submarine. The New York Times held up publication until the CIA made a final decision on the salvage. So did other news media.

The New York Times said it told the CIA it would publish if it felt others were about to publish.

According to the Los Angeles Times, it published Wednesday because the New York Times was

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Congress prods its sleeping watchdogs

By Richard L. Strout
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
Sen. Richard Schweiker (R) of Pennsylvania tells the story of the enormous appropriations item for naval "spare parts" that came to the House Armed Services Committee while he was a member.

"That's a huge sum for spare parts!" protested Mr. Schweiker, who himself served on an aircraft carrier in World War II. In an intermission, one of the senior members took him aside. "Go easy on those spare

parts," he whispered, "that's the appropriation for the CIA."

Suddenly Congress is deluged with controversies over questionable practices of the CIA, the FBI, and, earlier, of the White House and other executive agencies in the Watergate scandal over which Congress theoretically has purse-string control.

An embarrassed Congress is discovering what political scientists have charged for years, that legislative oversight is faltering, or is in abeyance. Since this is crucial in America's separation of powers, some wonder if it affects the whole government.

Here are examples:

— In foreign policy, Congress knew little if anything of the Bay of Pigs (Cuban) invasion, the White House "tilt" in the India-Pakistan dispute, the operation to "unstable" the Allende government in Chile, and the secret bombing of Cambodia. It was deceived by the executive, most now agree, in the reports of the Tonkin Gulf incident in Vietnam.

— Few congressmen knew of FBI surveillance operations and were in no position to exercise "oversight" when even attorneys general, according to testimony, were unaware of

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Anti-Soviet atmosphere seen in potential pact Moscow frets as Japan, China talk peace

By Victor Zorn
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
The Kremlin is afraid that the treaty of "peace and friendship" being negotiated by Japan and China could turn into a compact of hostility against the Soviet Union.

The negotiations, said a Moscow broadcast to Japan, are being conducted in "an anti-Soviet atmosphere." Peking, in turn, is concerned at Soviet attempts to make the Japa-

nese drop those aspects of the treaty disliked by Moscow.

Tokyo, which began with hopes that it could play off each of its neighbors against the other, finds itself being squeezed by both.

China wants the treaty to state the principle of opposition to the "hegemony" of any third country in the region. The United States and China already have subscribed to the principle, which is therefore clearly aimed against the Soviet Union. Japan would prefer to manage without the offending clause.

Is Nixon next on CBS?

By Arthur Unger
Television critic of The Christian Science Monitor

New York
The controversial two-part H. R. Haldeman/Mike Wallace interview to be aired on CBS on the next two Sundays (March 23 and 30, 6-7 p.m. eastern daylight time) could prove to be merely an addition for the first post-Watergate electronic interview with Richard M. Nixon.

Mike Wallace told this newspaper, "I've done [John D.] Ehrlichman and I would like to do [John] Mitchell, and, of course, [I've done] ex-President Nixon... several times, but before he was president. I certainly feel this is the time to do him again." CBS public affairs director Bill Leonard said: "We certainly have expressed interest in such an interview." Informed of a rumor that Rabbi Korff, who heads a committee to raise funds for Mr. Nixon's expenses, has been offering a network interview for a fee said to be \$150,000, Mr. Leonard said: "There have never been such discussions between Rabbi Korff and CBS News. But agent Irving Lassar is handling Mr. Nixon in any case. And he would be the one to deal with."

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Pandora's box

One reason for the Kremlin's stand is to be found in the Soviet fear that the return of the islands to Japan would establish the precedent of territorial concessions, which could open a Pandora's box of territorial claims on the Soviet Union, starting with Peking's own demands for border adjustments. Premier Chou En-lai

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Behind Kissinger's Faisal trip

Saudi Arabian ties to Egypt and U.S.

By John K. Cooley
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Aswan, Egypt
New developments in United States-Saudi Arabia relations were background for Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger's brief talks Wednesday with King Faisal in Riyadh, the Saudi capital.

Egyptian officials are especially mindful of the close U.S.-Saudi relationship because President Sadat, since before the 1973 war with Israel, has closely coordinated all his important moves with King Faisal.

At the present difficult juncture in the Egypt-Israel disengagement talks, Mr. Sadat and King Faisal are in constant contact, according to Egyptian Foreign Ministry sources.

Saudi financial support for Egypt has probably topped \$3 billion since the 1973 war. It remains as crucial to Egypt's planned peaceful reconstruction as it would be in a new war.

Dollar unhitched

Recent Saudi-U.S. developments include a Saudi decision to detach the Saudi currency unit, the riyal, from the U.S. dollar, a move described as resulting from inflation outside and inside the Arab kingdom. Saudi labor costs, mainly for nearly 3 million imported workers, have doubled in the past year.

Although the political effects on U.S.-Saudi relations may be small, the riyal's "unhooking" from the dollar and slight revaluation against it is viewed in psychological terms here as a new Arab assertion of independence from the U.S.

Further, Saudi crude-oil production is following the world's downward trend.

The Arabian American Oil Company (Aramco) reported a drop from 7.6 million barrels a day to only 6.5

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'Insurgents' include at least 3 rival power centers If Cambodian capital falls, who will rule then?

By Geoffrey Godsell
Overseas news editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

A great mystery hangs over the war in Cambodia. It centers on who will come out on top if the insurgents now besieging Phnom Penh take the capital and establish control of the whole country, most of which they already hold.

The insurgents are most often referred to in the West as "Khmers Rouges" (Red Cambodians), but — well-informed analysts say — this is a misnomer. There are three distinct components in the insurgent forces, and virtually nobody is sure which will eventually succeed in calling the tune. They are:

1. The original Khmers Rouges. These are mainly middle-class, intellectual Cambodians, many of them educated in France, who embraced Marxism in the 1960s. Some of them became members of the French Communist Party. Back in Cambodia, in the days when Prince Norodom Sihanouk was head of state, they organized them-

selves in opposition to his royalist government. The most prominent of them is Khieu Samphan, who holds the position of commander-in-chief of all insurgent forces. He is the man whom it is probably most important to watch in the event of a total insurgent victory.

2. The Sihanoukist nationalists. These are followers of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the mercurial, clever and popular head of state until ousted in the coup of 1970 which brought to power in Phnom Penh the present shaky government of Marshal Lon Nol. This group is royalist rather than marxist and from it come most of the strictly military (as opposed to political) officers in the insurgent forces.

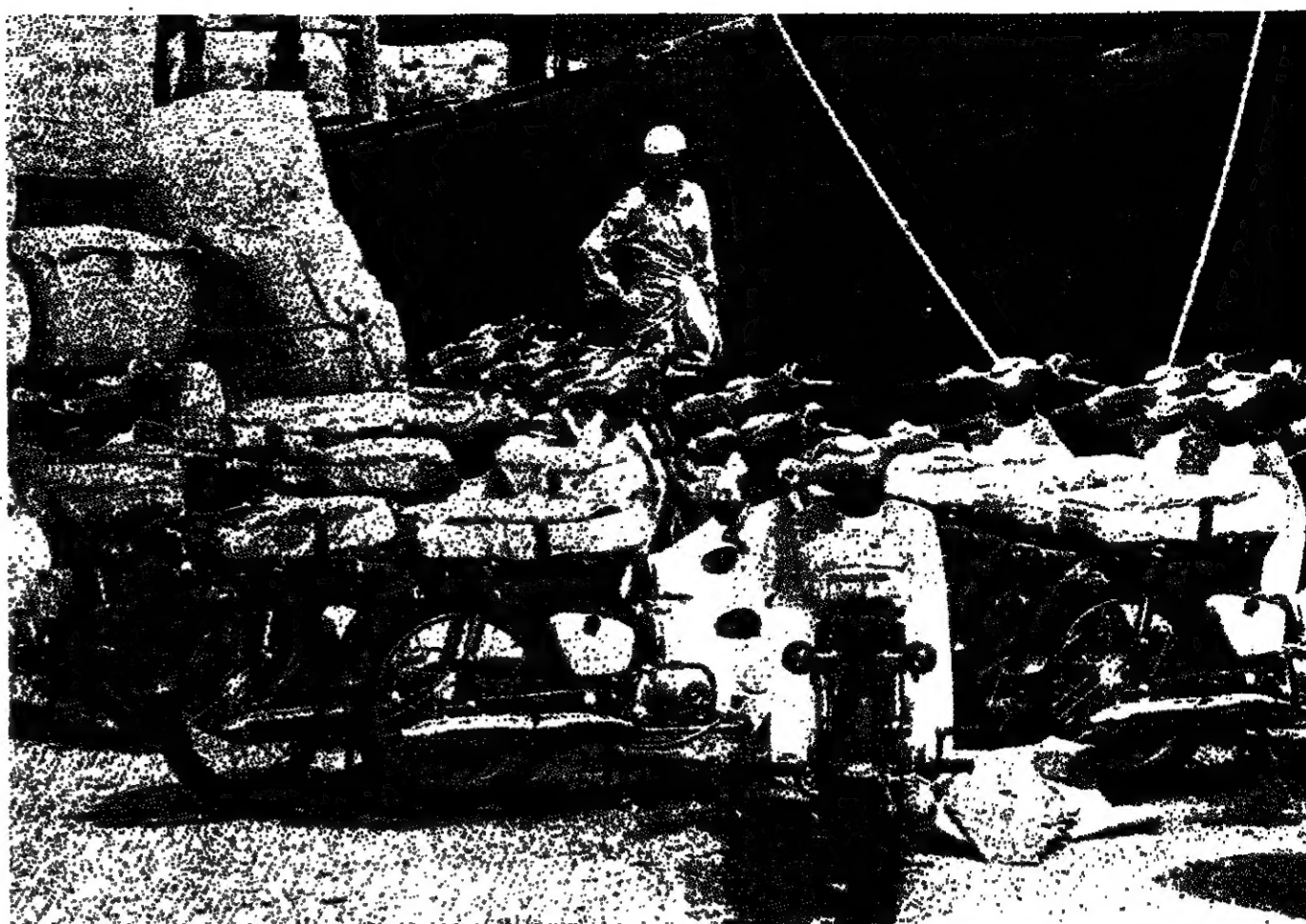
Prince Sihanouk lives in exile in Peking and is head of the provisional government-in-exile (GRUNK) under whose banner — on paper at least — the insurgents are fighting. Whether he or it (as presently constituted) would inherit effective power in the event of insurgent victory is by no means certain.

3. The Hanoi 6,000. The core of these — originally thought to number about 4,000 — are the ethnic Cambodians who moved to Hanoi with the Vietnamese Communists when the French withdrew from Vietnam in 1954 and Vietnam was partitioned into a Communist North and a non-Communist South. They are Marxists; and of all the insurgents, they maintain the closest ties with North Vietnam.

One of them is Saloth Sar, secretary-general of the Cambodian Communist Party (CCP) — of which more later. They provide the bulk of the political (as opposed to strictly military) officers in the insurgent forces.

The CCP is a much smaller and much more shadowy group than any of the three main components identified in the insurgent forces. Some analysts believe that it is to some extent a paper organization which the North Vietnamese are trying to flesh

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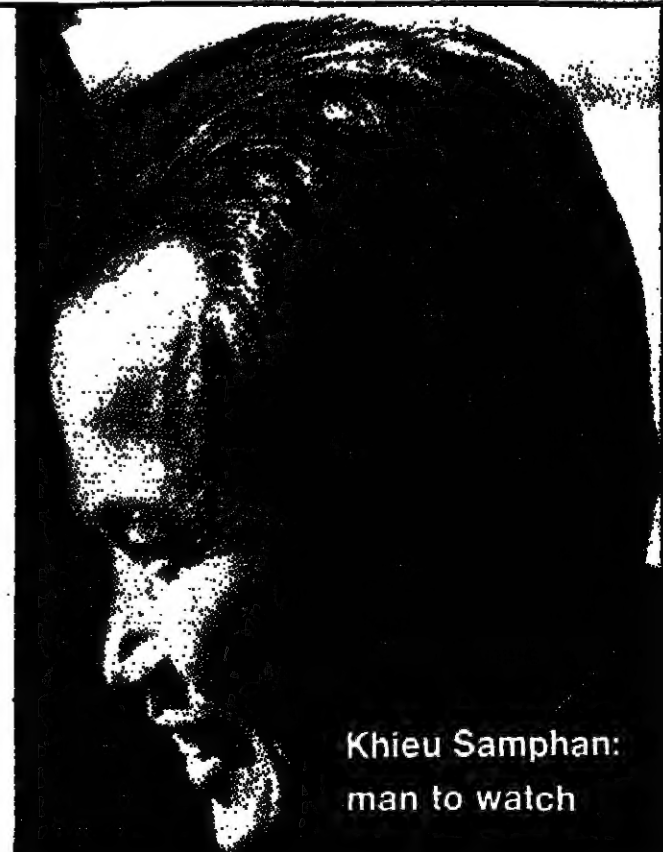


Dubai—Persian Gulf oil money prompts motorcycle boom

By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer

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Khieu Samphan: man to watch

How Congress aid cuts in Southeast Asia could harm Kissinger diplomacy

By Dana Adams Schmidt
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

U.S. actions toward Cambodia and South Vietnam also have a bearing on the efforts by Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger to make peace in the Middle East, observers here believe.

President Ford has supported his request to Congress for aid to Cambodia and South Vietnam on the ground that U.S. credibility is at stake — in effect, Mr. Ford asks, "can the U.S. be trusted if we fail to provide aid?"

His words echo here as Dr. Kissinger is in the midst of delicate diplomatic maneuvering in the Mideast, during which he is trying to get Israeli leaders to accept conditions on which to move back from their current positions in Sinai.

Congress refusal

His difficulties may be compounded, as seen from here, by the refusal of the Congress to agree with his own, and President Ford's requests for more aid. The administration tells Congress that the refusal means that the U.S. is not supporting its friends. Dr. Kissinger has blamed the refusal on congressional meddling in foreign policy.

The question now is how the debate here on Southeast Asian aid might affect Israel — or Egyptian and Syrian — leaders as Dr. Kissinger tries to use his own credibility to act as broker between them.

The question also goes beyond the appropriation of a few hundred million dollars at this time. For the most concerned countries in the Middle East it goes back to U.S. withdrawal of its troops from Vietnam in 1973 under the aegis of Dr. Kissinger.

As some observers see it, U.S. influence in the world has been reced-

ing ever since, in terms of military strength and foreign aid. It was only masked, they say by Dr. Kissinger's initial success in negotiating disengagement on the Egyptian and Syrian fronts after the October, 1973, war.

Israel's ties to the United States go back to the founding of the state in 1948.

And yet there are Israelis — a growing number, according to polls made in Israel — who believe that Israel must hang onto the territories it now occupies so that it may rely on its own defensive strength rather than American support whether moral or in the form of a guarantee. This is the growing opposition, religious and right-wing nationalist, which Premier Yitzhak Rabin must cope with in answering Dr. Kissinger's proposals for geographical Sinai withdrawals.

Sadat ties

In the case of Egypt the ties with the United States go back to 1972 when President Sadat expelled the Russian technicians and advisers when the Soviet Union declined to supply him with the advanced weapons he wanted.

The almost hysterical welcome given former President Nixon in June of last year was an expression of the Egyptian sense of frustrations in its relations with the Russians.

Now President Sadat finds himself under increasing pressure from inside Egypt and from other Arab countries, especially Syria, to restrain the faith he has placed in the United States.

President Assad of Syria is reported to have lectured Dr. Kissinger on the unreliability of the United States as a friend, mentioning Turkey along with South Vietnam and Cambodia. The point of his lecture was that President Sadat had gone overboard in trusting Washington.

★ If Cambodia falls . . .

Continued from Page 1

out to strengthen Hanoi's hold on Cambodia through strictly political organization once the insurgents win military victory. Saloth Sar has been identified as its secretary-general, but other members of its politburo are not known.

If the CCP does exist organizationally, analysts suggest that it overlaps all three main groups of insurgents, with its biggest foothold within the Hanoi 6,000.

The relationship of the North Vietnamese to the insurgents is equivocal and difficult. Hanoi is thought to have about 3,000 military personnel in the field with the insurgents — as advisers and liaison officers. (There are probably 10,000-15,000 North Vietnamese regulars also in Cambodia, but they are involved in the war against South Vietnam not the Cambodian insurgency.) And Hanoi is either the conduit or the source of arms supplies for the insurgents, the arms coming originally from Communist China.

Ancient antipathy noted

One of the reasons why there is not a greater direct involvement of North Vietnamese personnel alongside the insurgents is the mutual dislike of most Vietnamese and Cambodians. Historically Vietnamese have despised Cambodians and Cambodians feared Vietnamese domination.

Earlier in the campaign incidents at low levels between North Vietnamese and Cambodians led to bloodshed. The North Vietnamese — great believers in mental conditioning — then undertook a psychological campaign to try to remove prejudices. But instead of removing the prejudices at lower levels, there was evidence the campaign was extending it to higher levels, and the effort was called off.

★ Behind Kissinger's Faisal trip

Continued from Page 1

million in February. The Saudis say this is due to faltering world demand, compounded by high prices and recession and warm winter weather in many parts of the world.

Saudi delegates at the recent Arab petroleum congress in Dubai subscribed to resolutions that "it is an Arab right to use oil as a defensive weapon."

This means the possibility of a new oil embargo on the U.S. in case it aids Israel in a new war.

Nevertheless the Saudi-U.S. relationship has never been closer. Saudi Arabia has been buying billions of dollars of U.S. Treasury securities. A Saudi delegation met in Washington last month with the U.S. staff of their new joint economic commission set up under last year's Saudi-American accord.

And U.S. Assistant Treasury Secretary Gerald Parsky is coordinating a U.S. "action group" now being set up in Riyadh to follow through on the accord.



Likely insurgent makeup

The North Vietnamese authorities were reportedly particularly dismayed when they discovered that a North Vietnamese regimental commander, on receiving a supply of new arms for delivery to the Cambodian insurgents, kept the new arms for his regiment and sent his regiment's old arms to the Cambodians instead.

A further complicating factor in the relations between the North Vietnamese and the Cambodians is the rule-of-thumb — presumably known to the insurgents — that Hanoi has never done anything in Cambodia (or Laos) for the sake of those two countries. North Vietnamese operations in both are conducted in terms of Hanoi's struggle in South Vietnam.

Hanoi position in doubt

This produces uncertainties for Hanoi about the line that the insurgents might take should fighting among Cambodians stop in the wake of an insurgent victory. For this reason some analysts suggest the North Vietnamese might prefer an indeterminate situation in and around Phnom Penh until they are sure they can unquestionably control things there.

What of the role of the two other centers of Communist power — Moscow and Peking — in Cambodia?

There has been some suggestion that since the original Khmers Rouges had earlier ties with the French Communist Party, and since the latter is basically Moscow-oriented, the Russians might have some pull with the Khmers Rouges. But there is little evidence for this.

As for the Chinese, Peking has puzzled Washington by hitherto rebuffing any U.S. suggestion that China might take a hand in trying to bring an end to the fighting in Cambodia. In a recent conversation with a U.S. official, Chinese Prime Minister Chou En-lai — who was rational and philosophical on such sensitive subjects as Taiwan — stiffened and talked in slogan-like terms when the subject of Cambodia was brought up.

One theory is that the Chinese Premier reacted in this way because Cambodia is (or was) an issue in some strictly domestic power struggle in Peking. If that theory is correct, China — as arms supplier to the Cambodian insurgents — might be able to play a helpful role once any internal Chinese power-struggle was resolved.

Court imprisonment sentences overruled

Ethiopian junta orders 6 more executed

By Henry S. Hayward
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Nairobi, Kenya

Ethiopia's military government once more has shown its iron hand in the execution of six detainees for subversive activities against the ruling junta's policies.

Determined to put down what it called "enemies of the people," the powerful Military Council overruled a military-court decision that sentenced five of the six men to life imprisonment. But the council imposed capital punishment on all six.

No details were given as to how or when the executions were carried out. The condemned men were three former Army officers, including a refugee brigadier general who was recently recaptured, and three persons described as student leaders.

Second execution

They had been tried on charges of subversive activities against the government including participation in a recent spate of bombings in Addis Ababa.

This was the second official military government mass execution. Last November, 59 military and civilian officials were executed in one day.

Facing large-scale insurrection in its northern province of Eritrea, while at the same time attempting to institute a massive socialization scheme in industry and agriculture, the Ethiopian military government is in no mood to tolerate further dissidence or opposition. The stern execution penalties are a reminder of this to the public.

No support yet?

Such moves, however, scarcely endear the military regime, now in power for over a year, to many Ethiopians. "The general feeling is that Big Brother now is watching everyone," an Addis shopkeeper told this correspondent recently. "People are more careful what they say and how they behave. It can mean being carted off to jail without trial or explanation."

Residents in Addis Ababa are reluctant to say much. But those who do talk to outsiders claim the military government has no grass-roots sup-

port yet. "It is a faceless regime with no political structure," said one. "Its only connection with the rest of us is that the soldiers are sons of the people."

Asked about the achievements of the Derg (the 120-man ruling military organ) in the past year, one Ethiopian said flatly, "There were none. No freedom of the press. No more for the common man to eat."

Reminded of the abolition of the monarchy and its privileged elite, plus nationalization of banks, insurance companies, industry, and farmland, he still refused to alter his judgment.

"We now are in a civil war with Eritrea, our imports and exports are down, and even corruption has far from disappeared," he asserted.

Example of corruption

This man and others claimed corruption at high levels occurs nowadays when military personnel refuse to pay their bills at restaurants or bars and walk out saying, "Charge it to Ethiopian tskdem [Ethiopia first]," which is the government's motto. The military also is accused of

having taken over, for personal as well as official use, the former Emperor's large fleet of expensive cars.

The sense of government watchfulness over every phase of civilian life is heightened not only by a diligent police force but by the presence of a Derg man in all civilian government ministries and each nationalized business establishment.

Shared office

The Derg representatives are there to keep an eye on things for the government. In the ministries, ranking civilians now are unwilling to make even the simplest decisions without first seeking an approving nod from the Derg man, who often shares the top man's office.

The penalty for making mistakes, meanwhile, can be severe. For example, the Derg appointed four civilian price control officials and later jailed them for setting commodity prices too low in an effort to win approval. With prices pegged at low levels, farmers refused to bring eggs, meat, and vegetables to market, so shortages quickly developed. The four civilians were made scapegoats.

Jobs for '75 grads—engineers first

By George Moneyham
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

New York

It happens every week in Hoboken, N.J., and in other U.S. cities with colleges.

Small teams of nattily dressed employee recruiters representing the biggest firms in America closet themselves in small ninth-floor rooms at Stevens Institute of Technology. Most students do not leave empty-handed.

Despite the economy, graduates in engineering, science, and technology are still in demand this spring.

Stevens's 246 graduates, for example, are averaging two, sometimes three, job offers apiece.

"Engineers are still the most sought-after candidates," say officials at the College Placement Council in Bethlehem, Pa. Petroleum and chemical engineers in particular have a wide choice of jobs because of the energy crisis.

Teachers hardest hit

College placement officials stress, however, that engineering graduates traditionally fare better than do those in other fields. Even with their comfortable two job offers apiece, the demand for engineers nationally is down 6 percent from last year.

But the "class of '75" is feeling the impact of the unemployment rate in nearly every other field; the humanities and social sciences are suffering most. Job offers in some fields have dropped as much as 25 percent since last year, overall, the College Placement Council estimates job offers are down 2 percent from last year.

School teachers are among the hardest hit. According to officials at the National Education Association (NEA), "there will be two people looking for every job" in education. The NEA estimates some 220,000 graduates will be looking for teaching positions in June; some 118,000 jobs will be available.

Critical situation

This critical situation for teachers has existed for the past two years, and educators say unless more money is made available to schools, it will continue.

Graduates in public accounting appear to be having little difficulty finding jobs. The number of accountants and lawyers is growing, and some placement officials attribute the growth to an increase in complex government regulations in nearly every field.

"Metallurgy is in demand, too," says Laurence A. Mineck, director of career planning and placement at

Stevens, because of the growth of the oil processing, steel, and lead industries.

Petroleum engineers have seen an 83-percent jump in job offers over last year. Least in demand among the engineering graduates are those specializing in aerospace and civil engineering. Electrical engineering job offers also appear to have dropped off somewhat this year, reflecting the slowdown in manufacturing of appliances and in utilities construction.

Stiff competition

Paradoxically, say college placement officials, salaries are rising while many disciplines are over supplied with graduates. According to the College Placement Council, graduating mechanical engineers are paid \$1,115 per month, up 11 percent.

Graduates in the social sciences, however, start at \$705 a month, up 4 percent. The average for humanities is \$712, up 3 percent. Starting accountants are earning \$987 per month, up 7 percent, and general business graduates are getting \$855 a month, up 7 percent from last year.

In the technical fields, competition for graduates has been stiff. Many companies anticipating that the supply this June would not go around, aggressively began recruiting prospective employees last fall.



By Barth J. Falkenberg, staff photographer

Class of '75: enough jobs?

★ Will CBS next turn camera on Nixon?

Continued from Page 1

Would CBS, which has reportedly paid Mr. Haldeman \$25,000 for the interviews, be willing to pay ex-President Nixon for appearing?

"We would certainly consider it," Mr. Leonard said. "Our policy is to consider each interview case by case. Don't forget, we compensated Presidents Eisenhower and Johnson for electronic interviews when they left office."

The writing question

Might it be that in future public figures who are nonprofessional writers may find it easier to submit to electronic interviews rather than slavishly to lock themselves away in a room for a year to write their own recollections?

Said Mr. Leonard: "I don't think that facing Mike Wallace's probing questions for six hours is at all easier than writing it down."

Said Mr. Wallace: "Look — if the New York Times had been offered a by-lined piece by Haldeman for their Sunday magazine, there is no doubt in my mind that the editor would have bought it. And what they would have bought would have been an untested, unquestioned account by H. R. Haldeman."

"What you will be seeing on these broadcasts is his account, tested over and over again with, hopefully, competent skepticism. Conceivably, there is more validity to this approach than to the straight by-lined piece."

News or feature

But doesn't that evade the issue as to whether or not the Haldeman interview is also a regular news story rather than a magazine section feature? And would not the New York Times refuse to buy such a by-lined story for its news pages?

"Didn't the New York Times buy the Winston Churchill memoirs for its news pages?" Mr. Wallace asked. "And when columnist Scotty (James) Reston makes the point that interviews like the Haldeman interview will make it difficult for the less affluent TV stations to compete for this kind of interview — well, I didn't see the Peoria Bugle able to compete with the Times for Churchill either?"

"After all, I dare say that more than 200 CBS affiliates around the country will carry the Haldeman interview."

Mr. Wallace begs off when it is suggested that, perhaps, the test as to whether it is actually a news story rather than a feature story will come when the news judgment of the CBS News Department is called upon to decide whether or not to include it in Saturday or subsequent newscasts.

"All I can say is that I believe this is not a news interview," he says. "The decision as to whether to use excerpts on the evening news is a decision that I won't make — it will be made by men in the front office."

It was the front office that made the decision to go ahead with the paid Haldeman interview in the first place. According to Mr. Wallace, there had been negotiations with Mr. Haldeman by top CBS News officials Richard Salant, William Small, and Mr. Leonard in early autumn last year, and it was agreed then that it would be done when Mr. Haldeman's trial was over.

Interest had been sparked when CBS saw the outline of a book he was proposing to write and the executives decided to ascertain if Mr. Haldeman would do that kind of reminiscing for CBS before he settled down to write.

Ground rules

"About three months ago," according to Mr. Wallace, "I sat down to dinner with Haldeman in a suite at the Hay Adams Hotel in Washington, just across Lafayette Park from the White House, to get the feel of each other and talk over the ground rules. It was a secret meeting because we didn't want to let anybody know we were planning the interview."

"I had had a couple of brushes with him during the campaign and they had been very curt and frosty — typical Haldeman contacts — but this meeting was amiable. 'Producer Gordon Manning was also there and eventually wound up spending several days with him preparing for the interview, going over thousands of feet of 8mm film [Haldeman] had shot while in the White House."

"Then, around the first of March, we went out to California four or five days ahead of time, based up on Haldeman in a hotel room, and then shot the interview in his home in Los Angeles on March 4 and 5. His wife and daughters were there. We got about 6½ hours of tape which has now been edited down to less than two hours — since we will be showing

excerpts from his films in the second show."

Judgment deferred

Does Mr. Haldeman talk specifically about Watergate? "About 17 minutes of the first show are devoted to his comments about the tapes. He told me what I wanted to hear — answered all the questions on my mind and conceivably on the minds of most Americans. By his own light, he tried to be forthcoming."

By Mike Wallace's light, too? "Well, I can't say whether it is real or merely apparent. You'll have to determine that for yourself."

Did Wallace gain new understanding of the Watergate affair? "Let's just say that I gained Haldeman's interpretation of certain facts. He has a very strong will and has persuaded himself of his own technical and legal innocence."

Few signs of bitterness

Does Mr. Haldeman seem to be bitter toward Mr. Nixon or anybody else?

"Very few signs of bitterness — only when I talked about certain reporters. He is apparently an amiable man now. It's not just that he has changed his hair — it is long and modish — but his whole demeanor is apparently relaxed, too. As relaxed, I guess, as a man can be who is facing a jail sentence if he appeals up to the Supreme Court fall."

Did Mr. Haldeman agree to the interview because he wants to be loved?

"I think Haldeman is trying very hard to be at peace with himself. He said his religion has helped there — but refused to go into it in detail saying that alone would take five or six hours. I don't think he cares about being loved — he wants to be believed. He told me he plans to write not only a book about Watergate but books about political science, current affairs, American history."

Part of reason

So, the Haldeman-Wallace interview came about mainly because Haldeman wants to get his side of the controversy to the American people?

"Well, that's part of it. He does manage to reveal a lot — he even attempts an analysis of Richard Nixon. And he talks with apparent candor about Watergate and all related matters. After all, he is a man

who sat for 61 months at the right hand of the President.

"But, I must tell you, I believe the main reason he did the interview was for money. He has \$400,000 in legal expenses, which he says is more than he made in 20 years working at J. Walter Thompson. He doesn't know where he is going to get that money. And he has a family to support. Money — that's the reason."

One gets the impression talking to Wallace, that he has not emerged from the Haldeman interview with greater compassion for Haldeman. True?

Compassion for Nixon

"I have more compassion for Nixon. After all, Haldeman is comparatively young and can build a new life for himself. For Mr. Nixon, it is all over . . . so close to the end of his life that he can never recover the reputation he has lost. His life is totally shattered. I know how wrong he was to do what he did, and I am sure he understands that now, too. Yes, he betrayed the system — but that does not keep me from having compassion for Richard Nixon. More than for Haldeman."

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Handwritten signature: "John F. Kennedy"

Even ping-pong invoked in new diatribe

Moscow acts upset over Peking nod to India

By Dev Murarka
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

A new war of words has begun between Moscow and Peking in the wake of last month's visit to India by a high-level Soviet military delegation headed by Defense Minister Andrei Grechko. Each side is accusing the other of having designs on India and South Asia.

Behind the conventional facade of polemics, there is a deep anxiety in Moscow that Peking is working hard to normalize relations with India.

If this were to happen, it would be a big blow to Soviet policies in the area.

The Soviet press is doing its best to impress upon India and neighboring countries that Peking should not be trusted. *Izvestia* devoted a long article March 13 to Chinese activities in the region and stated: "The Maoist leaders see in the consolidation of India's authority and international position a serious obstacle to implementing their expansionist, hegemonic designs in South and Southeast Asia."

In a broadcast *Izvestia* also noted that Peking

seems to have embarked on a new round of "ping-pong diplomacy," referring to the recent visit to India of the Chinese table tennis team and 20 journalists. *Izvestia* complained: "Members of the Chinese delegation made statements of a political nature."

The official Chinese news agency Hsinhua, on the other hand, commented, "It should be pointed out that Grechko's tour is in no way unconnected with the Soviet attempt to offset U.S. efforts to restore its influence in India."

The Hsinhua commentary on the Grechko visit was notably devoid of any criticism of India. The Chinese fire was directed toward Moscow and Washington.

The Chinese news agency, however, touched upon the basic reason why the U.S.S.R. and India view with alarm recent developments in the Indian Ocean region. "The U.S. considers South Asia and the Indian Ocean as an important flank of the oil-rich Middle East and the Persian Gulf and the only course for the transportation of the all-important oil."

"In mid-January, it was reported, the U.S. demanded the use of the British military base on Masira Island near the entrance to the Persian

Gulf. At about the same time, the Japanese paper *Nihon Keizai Shimbun* revealed that the Soviet Union was also seeking new ports for its warships in the Indian Ocean."

Persian Gulf critical area

Moscow considers the Persian Gulf to be the soft underbelly of its defenses on its southern frontiers and India considers it a potential threat to its security because of the deep hostility between India and Pakistan and the unpredictability of the Shah of Iran. This concern is prompting the Soviet Union to seek more and more influence in the region and to strengthen the Indian defense potential.

Although Pakistan Prime Minister Ali Bhutto has denied that Pakistan is planning to provide naval bases for the United States, Soviet experts are not in the least convinced. They contend that the American resumption of arms supplies to Pakistan is based on *quid pro quo*, the Pakistani side of the bargain being that the American Navy will be given facilities on the Makran coast, to keep an eye on the Persian Gulf as well as on the well-armed Shah of Iran.

They say that for tactical reasons

Mr. Bhutto no longer feels it politic to offer this concession under the designation of bases, but that this is what the facilities would amount to when completed.

As a result, the political gulf between Moscow and Islamabad has widened following Mr. Bhutto's Washington visit, as well as the Grechko visit to India.

But Moscow is keeping its options open with Pakistan for one very simple reason. If Peking and New Delhi move toward some sort of normalization, Moscow wants to be prepared to exploit the shock this would give to Pakistan and the resulting disaffection from China there.

Soviet experts even go so far as to suggest that Mr. Bhutto's arduous attempts to move closer to Washington are also linked to his anticipation that Peking will at some stage drop Pakistan and normalize ties with India.

Moscow would not necessarily lose its influence in India as a result of a Peking-India rapprochement, but there is a great deal at stake for the Soviets in the triangular game now being played in South Asia by the United States, the Soviet Union, and China.

Egypt wants accord linked to final peace

Israeli proposals deal with Egypt only; Sadat includes Syria, Jordan, Palestinians

By a staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

industries and transport systems there.

Aswan, Egypt

What Egypt wants from the current disengagement talks with Israel, now nearly two weeks old, is an accord with built-in links to a final peace based on United Nations resolutions.

Some observers in Aswan, where President Sadat is staying at his winter villa, call this a "big peace package." So far, there is no sign that U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger is able to deliver anything more than a "small Israeli package," Egyptian informed sources say.

The Israeli proposals contain ideas that would lead to an independent Egypt-Israel relationship, ignoring UN resolutions committing both sides to final peace, they add.

President Sadat and Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy have told the Israeli side through Dr. Kissinger that it can have the no-war guarantee it wants in the text of the disengagement accord.

'A big piece of peace'

But Egypt's condition is that this accord be linked to further progress toward a global Arab-Israeli peace agreement concluded at Geneva, which would include Syria, Jordan, and the Palestinians as well as Egypt.

"We are offering a big piece of peace in return for a small piece of our own land [the strategic mountain passes and oil fields in Sinai]," said one Egyptian spokesman, paraphrasing Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin's often repeated phrase, "a piece of land for a piece of peace."

Among the suggestions discussed here that Egypt considers as guarantees to Israel are:

- Formation of a joint military commission under UN auspices to supervise implementation of the proposed new accord.

- Opening the Suez canal to shipping including Israeli-bound cargoes, although not to Israeli flagships until a final peace document is signed. But the canal would only be opened if Israeli withdrawal in Sinai is "sufficient" to prove Israeli good faith and remove the immediate military threat to the canal.

- Continuation of Egypt's \$7 billion program to reconstruct and repopulate canal zone cities and build major

Reconstruction under way

"Faisal City," the new reconstruction of war-shattered Port Tawfik near Suez City financed by King Faisal of Saudi Arabia, is well under way. Final checks of the canal's clearance of explosives and obstructions began March 13.

"If the Israelis do not accept this commitment by President Sadat as the commitment to peace which it is then it is a sign they do not want to move ahead toward agreement," commented one Egyptian official.

Egypt also believes that Israel should be reassured by heavy United States involvement in the disengagement accord and in the follow through to a final peace settlement. Washington, it is recalled here, has already promised to pay Israel for Iranian oil to compensate it for loss of Egypt's Sinai fields, which it has operated since seizing them in 1967.

One of Mr. Sadat's senior aides close to the negotiations commented, "It looks very much as though the Israelis want the fruits of nonbelligerency" — which the Egyptians equate with a general settlement and no war with disengagement — "without the preconditions. The main precondition is that they withdraw from occupied Arab territory."

Willing to 'risk peace'

"We have helped create an atmosphere of moderation, for which some radical Arabs are taking us to task. But Israel seems willing to risk war while we are willing to risk peace. I seem not to have learned what President Sadat has been saying publicly since 1973: that war cannot settle the conflict."

This aide said that "the key role" of the United States "is not just that of a benign seeker of peace." "The U.S. supplies Israel with everything, the very means of its existence. But the U.S. is not committed to underwrite an Israeli occupation," he went on.

"The strength of the United States to do good in the present situation arises partly from the total trust and confidence between President Sadat and Secretary Kissinger.

"But if the Israelis persist in their claims on nonbelligerency now, their position will be exposed before the world as unreasonable, and the U.S. will be exposed as their unquestioning supporter."

California bill opens door on big strikes

By Curtis J. Sitomer
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

The right to strike by state and local government workers and teachers in the U.S. is facing a major legislative test in California.

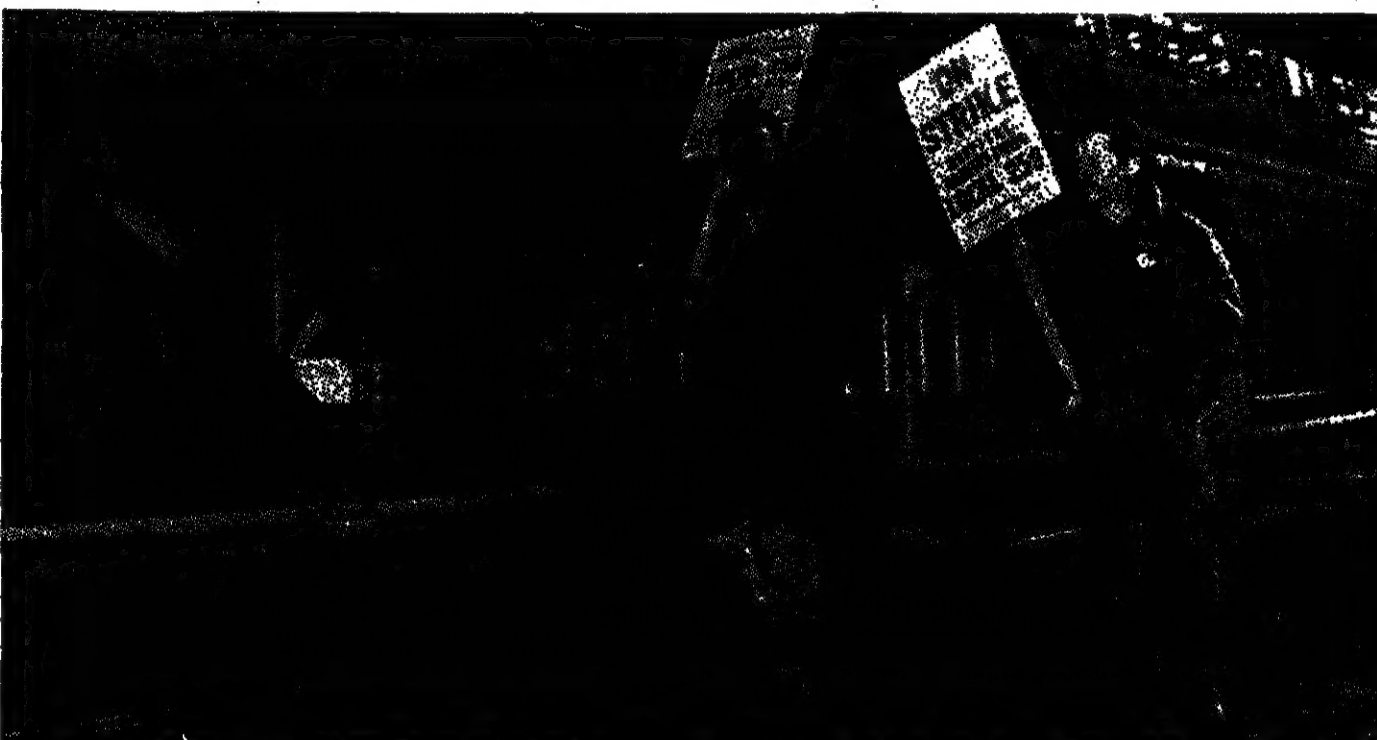
A proposed law — hotly debated by state lawmakers — would give 1.2 million state, school, and local workers broad collective bargaining powers — including the right to strike.

Framers say that this is the most comprehensive legislation of its kind in the U.S. The Washington, D.C.-based Coalition of American Public Employees (CAPE) tends to agree. CAPE feels that passage of a collective bargaining law in a state as large as California might prod similar congressional action. Such as a bill has already been introduced by Rep. William D. Ford (D) of Michigan in Congress to cover three million federal workers. And further legislation is almost certain to be submitted to cover 10 million state and local employees.

Firm guidelines included

California's law would set up definite guidelines for public workers' negotiations with government, would mandate mediation and fact-finding, and would permit strikes where they would not "imminently imperil the health or safety" of the community.

In practice, however, the courts or an impartial third party might have to determine what constitutes such a danger.



Government workers' strikes—legal sanctions coming?

Early indications were that such a collective bargaining law would sail easily through legislative committees here and be signed by California Gov. Edmund G. Brown Jr. Unlike his predecessor, conservative Republican Ronald Reagan, the Democratic Mr. Brown has been a staunch supporter of worker rights.

However, now the right-to-strike issue has nearly upstaged the broader legislation. And opponents of public employees' walkouts are demanding that the "hit the bricks" plank be stricken from the law.

Led by state Sen. George Deukmejian of Long Beach — and bolstered by the League of California Cities, county officials, University of California regents, and school board groups — anti-strike advocates warn that legislative sanctioning of this labor tool could end in numerous walkouts which would tie up govern-

ment and cost the taxpayer millions of dollars.

Good experience cited

Backers of the law say states which permit public employee strikes (among them Hawaii, Minnesota, and Pennsylvania) have not experienced significant walkouts since such legislation was adopted.

The 110,000-member California State Employees Association (CSEA) — along with teacher unions — are prime sponsors of the collective bargaining right-to-strike legislation.

And CSEA general manager Walter Taylor stresses that the proposed law not only allows strikes in certain cases — but also protects against them in others.

Now California has no law either permitting public employee strikes or declaring them illegal. However, in the absence of such legal guidelines, courts have generally considered such walkouts unauthorized.

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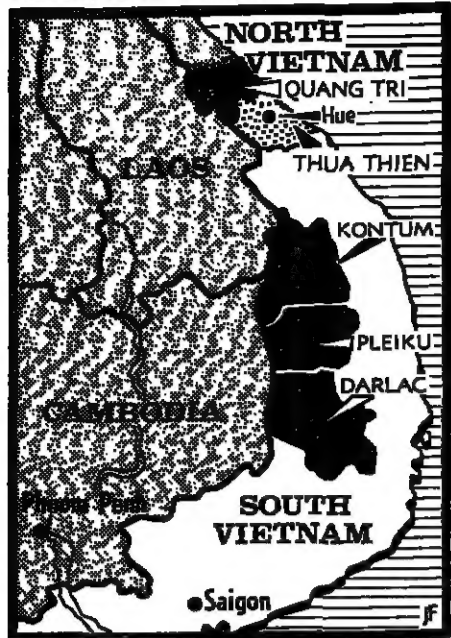
Inside the news—briefly

WITH ANALYSIS
FROM MONITOR CORRESPONDENTS
AROUND THE WORLD

Saigon quits fourth province, maybe fifth

The South Vietnamese Government is abandoning a fourth province, Quang Tri, in the face of a heavy North Vietnamese buildup and is apparently considering giving up a fifth one, Thua Thien, which includes the old imperial capital of Hue, government officials said.

Both Vietnamese and Western analysts said the decision was approved by President Nguyen Van Thieu and was made for strategic reasons rather than political ones.



North Vietnam reportedly has four infantry divisions and two antiaircraft divisions in the region, outnumbering South Vietnamese regulars 2-to-1.

The move follows the abandonment of the three western provinces in the Central Highlands — Kontum, Pleiku, and Darlac.

Ruling gives widowers social-security equality

The U.S. Supreme Court Wednesday declared widowers eligible for social-security benefits based on the earnings of their wives.

A unanimous court, led by Associate Justice William J. Brennan Jr., ruled that sex-based distinctions written into the Social Security Act of 1939 violate the equal-protection clause of the 5th Amendment.

Monitor special correspondent Robert Zeinick writes that under the act, both children and wives of deceased wage earners were entitled to survivors' benefits, but widowers were excluded from coverage.

The underlying theory of the law — that male workers' earnings are vital to families' support while the earnings of women are not — was described as "archaic and overbroad" by the court.

New bank account rules proposed

The Ford administration proposed Wednesday that interest ceilings be eliminated on savings accounts and that banks and savings institutions be allowed to pay interest on checking account deposits.

Under the administration plan, interest ceilings on savings accounts would be eliminated 5½ years after Congress approved the action. The change was contained in the proposed

Financial Institutions Act of 1975, a revised version of a similar 1973 proposal that was not approved by Congress.

Files show FBI tried to disrupt leftist party

The Federal Bureau of Investigation secretly interfered with political campaigns, promoted racial unrest, and anonymously mailed abusive letters in a 10-year campaign to disrupt the Socialist Workers Party, according to newly disclosed FBI documents.

The tactics even reached into the national headquarters of the Boy Scouts of America.

Three thousand pages from the FBI files lay out the first detailed account of the counterintelligence programs, known as COINTELPRO, launched by J. Edgar Hoover at various times in the 1950s and 1960s. Hoover terminated the formal COINTELPRO operations in April, 1971.

Party officials and the Political Rights Defense Fund, which is supporting the party's \$27-million damage suit against the FBI, were making the documents public after winning a federal court order forcing the FBI to yield them. The party has accused the FBI of widespread violations of its constitutional rights.

Three-month deficit for U.S. sets record

The United States closed out 1974 with the biggest three-month deficit on record for its basic balance of payments, the government reported Wednesday.

The Commerce Department said the balance was in deficit by \$5.9 billion in the last quarter of the year, a deterioration from \$3.9 billion for the previous quarter.

Over the year, the balance ran a \$10.6 billion deficit for the second worst annual performance since Commerce began keeping a check in 1960.

The annual total compared with a 1.2 billion deficit in 1972, just before two successive devaluations of the dollar. The quarterly figure surpassed a previous record of \$3.9 billion in the first three months of 1972.

Legal stay extends wild-horse protection

The U.S. Attorney in Albuquerque, N.M., has succeeded in obtaining a stay of the U.S. District Court ruling last Feb. 28 which removed the legal shield for 27,000 wild horses in the U.S. from



Staying wild?

being commercially captured or killed, writes Monitor correspondent Ward Morehouse III.

George Lea, acting federal Bureau of Land Management assistant associate director, said Wednesday, "We have finally, officially requested that the February decision be appealed" and ordered BLM state directors to resume their protection of wild horses.

U.S. importing more oil than at time of boycott

The United States is more dependent on imported oil today than it was when the Arab producers boycotted Western industrialized nations last winter, according to a report issued by a Commerce Department advisory group.

The report noted that before the Arab oil embargo the U.S. was importing 5.8 million barrels of oil a day, while producing an average of

10.8 million domestically. But in 1974, domestic production slumped to 10.3 million barrels a day while imports rose to an average of 6.6 million.

Portuguese military on elections

The date for Portugal's general election was officially in question Wednesday after the ruling Military Revolutionary Council banned the center-right Christian Democrat Party and two extreme left-wing groups from taking part.

The date for the elections for a Constituent Assembly had been set for April 12, but the government said Tuesday night they might be delayed for technical reasons.

It said it would make every effort to hold the elections as planned.

Britain to slash overseas military costs

Britain announced sweeping cuts in its overseas military commitments Wednesday, including troop, naval, and air reductions in the Mediterranean and the Far East.

The cutbacks, designed to save over \$10 billion in defense spending over the next 10 years, have caused disquiet among Britain's 14 Atlantic alliance partners.

Britain will withdraw most of its forces from east of Suez by April, 1976, and concentrate its defense effort in NATO's central region, the eastern Atlantic, and English Channel areas, the document said.

Senate OK's compromise on depletion allowance

The Senate Tuesday night accepted a compromise in the fight over the oil depletion allowance, which had threatened to delay final congressional action on the largest tax cut in the nation's history. By a 47-41 vote, the Senate approved an amendment by Sen. Lloyd Bentsen (D) of Texas that repeals the depletion allowance completely for the major oil companies but continues it permanently for independent producers.

MINI-BRIEFS

Korea bars criticism

While opposition lawmakers staged a sit-in in Seoul's main National Assembly hall, Korean Government party members locked themselves in a lounge Wednesday and quickly pushed through a bill banning any criticism of the government. The bill provided a maximum penalty of seven years in prison and suspension of civil rights for 10 years for any Korean who "slanders or defames" the President or other governmental official while talking to a foreigner or in an interview with a foreign newsmen.

Cambodia students rally

A thousand Cambodian university students held a rally on a campus in Phnom Penh Wednesday to urge the U.S. Congress to halt aid to Cambodia and to call on President Lon Nol's regime to step down.

Iraqi-Kurdish talks

Iraqi and Kurdish delegations are meeting on the Iran-Iraqi frontier to negotiate a settlement to the Kurdish revolt, the voice of Kurdistan radio, monitored in eastern Turkey, said Wednesday.

Trade job for Dent

The Senate approved Wednesday the nomination of Commerce Secretary Frederick Dent to be special representative for trade negotiations. President Ford has not announced his choice for a successor to Mr. Dent as secretary of commerce.

Philadelphia transit

A tentative agreement to end Philadelphia's five-day-old transit strike reportedly was reached early Wednesday, on condition that state funds are made available to pay for it. Spokesmen for the Southeastern Pennsylvania Transportation Authority and Local 234 of Transport Workers Union which represents the 5,500 strikers cautioned that the agreement is unofficial and depends on approval of about \$13 million in state funds. The terms of the agreement were not discussed with reporters.

* Congress to vote on Saigon aid

Continued from Page 1

sought \$6.3 billion in aid spread evenly over three years, whereas the senators wanted a graduated aid beginning at \$1.6 billion the first year and tapering off to nothing in three years.

No significant moves toward compromise ensued, sources report; and the two senators have abandoned their efforts to reach a compromise. Had they been successful, however, it would have guaranteed some continued military and economic aid to South Vietnam at least until July 1, 1977.

Since Senators Church and Pearson ended negotiations with the State Department a week ago, South Vietnam's pull-back decision causes many in Congress to think that nation is more vulnerable militarily than they previously had thought.

Several sources confirm that now the views of some congressional

doves are swinging toward the dominant congressional view of Cambodia, although they are not yet identical — that pouring additional military money into the nation would be wasting it.

The result is to strengthen the hands of Senators Charles McC. Mathias (R) of Maryland and Adlai Stevenson III (D) of Illinois, who later Thursday are to propose that all military aid to South Vietnam be ended during calendar 1975.

This newspaper has learned that as of this writing the terms of the proposal are:

- With one exception, end all military aid to South Vietnam on June 30, 1976.

- That exception — permit military aid for no more than 120 additional days if the President certifies to Congress that it would be useful in finding a peaceful settlement to the Vietnamese war.

This newspaper has received indications from the offices of several moderate and liberal senators not yet willing to be identified that they support the Mathias approach to end all military aid to South Vietnam this year. But they are holding back from announcing this support because politically they do not wish to be "out in front" on the issue.

However, some supporters see the Mathias proposal as the starting place for what they expect to be difficult negotiations with the Ford administration. In order to obtain much more additional military aid in South Vietnam, it is widely believed in Congress, the President must agree to a definite cut-off date for such aid.

Several in Congress call the Vietnamese situation very fast-moving, as more and more power shifts to a Congress emboldened by its ability to prevent future military aid from going to Cambodia.

* CIA Soviet sub salvage vs. newsmen

Continued from Page 1

publishing. Columnist Jack Anderson gave details on a Tuesday evening radio broadcast. The story was being widely circulated in Washington Tuesday night, even as the CIA was still asking that it be withheld.

After publication of the first Pentagon papers stories in June, 1971, the government tried to prevent further publication also on the grounds of national security. The Supreme Court ruled against the government and permitted publication to continue.

While the salvage operation might be called in some ways a failure, intelligence sources point out that important information might nonetheless be gathered by studying the metallurgy, method of welding, and other features of construction.

The facts that this salvage ship could be built in total secrecy, that U.S. technicians were able to find the sunken submarine, and that at least part of it could be raised was, however, in itself such a remarkable achievement that some observers

wondered how indignant the CIA really is about disclosure.

At a time when the agency is under severe criticism for quite different kinds of operations, this feat might stir admiration among most Americans and serve as a reminder of the agency's wide-ranging services.

It is being said by supporters of the CIA that construction of the Explorer, which cost \$250 million, might even open up new economic horizons in underwater mining. Some deep-sea mining sources, however, doubt this claim, saying that other systems have been shown capable of dredging minerals at great depths.

International law

The Russians are believed not to have known the location of their submarine from which 70 bodies were removed by members of the Glomar Explorer operation.

While the Russians would presumably be annoyed at the American feat in raising part of a Russian vessel,

international law experts say that once a ship is lost at sea it is fair game for whoever can find it. In other words, there would not be a legal basis for a Russian protest.

For this reason the affair is not expected to damage U.S.-Soviet relations or to affect détente.

The U.S. relies heavily on a tripartite nuclear defense strategy of nuclear-equipped submarines, land-based intercontinental missiles, and nuclear carrying B-52 and F-111 aircraft. In his recent annual report, Defense Secretary James R. Schlesinger called the Polaris U.S. nuclear Poseidon submarine fleet the "least vulnerable element of our strategic triad."

Though the Soviets are ahead of the U.S. in overall numbers of submarines (315 for the Soviets vs. 115 for the U.S.), the two superpowers are roughly equal in the numbers of nuclear-powered subs (115 for the Soviets, compared with 101 for the U.S.).

* Congress prods its sleeping watchdogs

Continued from Page 1

them. These included leaking of the substance of secret tape recordings of Dr. Martin Luther King, harassment and disruption of targets picked by J. Edgar Hoover, and the wire-tapping of some congressional candidates and files on members of Congress.

Congress all but abandoned oversight of the CIA, similar covert operations by the Pentagon's Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA), the National Security Agency (NSA), and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS). In July, 1970, Tom Charles Huston, Richard Nixon's White House aide, proposed bringing them all under one cover, but was blocked by Mr. Hoover, the latter's objection rising from "concern about possible embarrassment to the intelligence community from public disclosure of clandestine operations."

Frustration voiced

Spasmodic efforts to regain legislative control are currently being pushed, including those by a special Senate committee under Frank Church (D) of Idaho, a similar committee in the House, and by a White House group under the Vice-President.

Congressional statements range from angry to helpless. Samples: Sen. Edmund S. Muskie (D) of Maine — "Everyone recognizes the need for oversight but other things come along."

Rep. Philip R. Sharp (D) of Indiana — "More and more of our people feel frustration about dealing with government."

Sen. Thomas F. Eagleton (D) of Missouri — "Vietnam became the ultimate tragedy of a decisionmaking process which had gradually become devoid of checks and balances."

Rep. William S. Cohen (R) of Maine — "Congress . . . yields its legislative responsibilities whenever it can conveniently do so."

Rep. Thomas S. Foley (D) of Washington — "There's been a growing consensus that this is one area [oversight] where we must do better."

Japanese economy dips first time since war

By Reuter

The Japanese economy in 1974 showed its first decline since the end of World War II, the economic planning agency announced.

The economy in the last decade had grown an average of 10 percent a year, the agency said.

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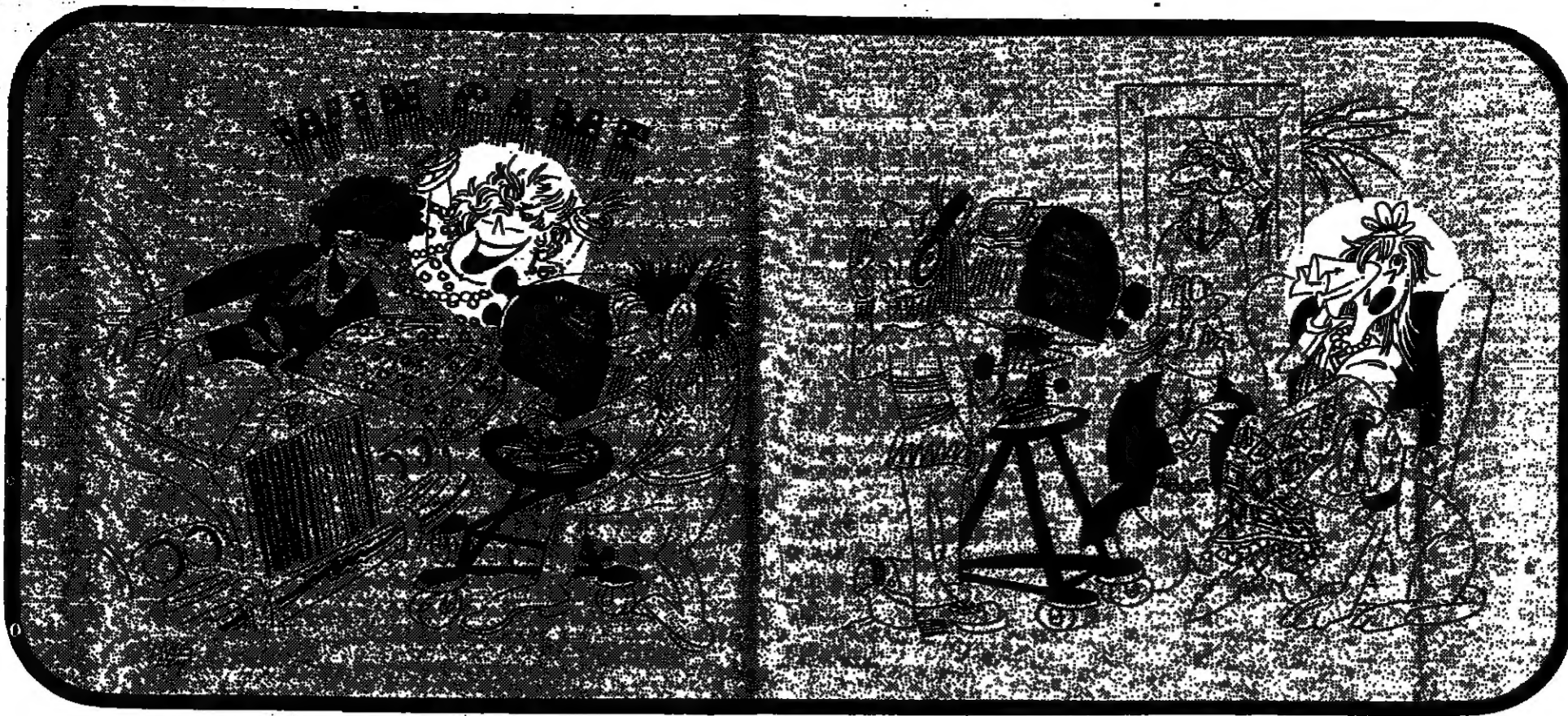
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Daytime television: The lucrative wasteland

If it is true that game shows and serials — big TV moneymakers — are actually what the women of America demand, does it necessarily follow that game shows and serials are what the networks should provide? That is a question with which our electronic society still has not come to grips.

By Arthur Unger

Television critic of The Christian Science Monitor

The wasteland that used to be daytime television has evolved into a multi-leveled playground. The vapid reruns, game shows, and soap operas of old have been replaced by newer, gambling-oriented game shows and problem-oriented serial dramas (that's 1975 for soap opera).

If you watch in the morning hours, you feel as though you are zooming along gamblers' row in Las Vegas; in the afternoon hours you might as well be in group therapy. Only here and there in this 18-to-49-year-old women's playground will you find an occasional island of information such as CBS's excellent "Magazine," and a few five-minute newscasts on CBS and NBC.

Reviewing this programming, Louis Cowan, director of special programs at Columbia University School of Journalism and a former CBS executive, says: "Although I have been out of commercial broadcasting for a long time and many things have changed, very little has changed in daytime TV. It still isn't treated seriously enough by the networks. There is practically no solid material. They give short shrift to a whole segment of the audience which might like to be informed. When the executives talk about reaching the 18-49 female audience, they are disregarding older people and younger people as well as that large portion of the prime audience which would wish to enlighten itself."

For their part the men and women who control daytime TV on the three major networks believe that they are doing a good job: that is, giving the 40-million viewers (80 percent women) who comprise the daytime audience exactly the programming they demand — game shows and serial dramas. Even daytime reruns of prime-time situation comedies are

a thing of the past except on local programming. And Public Broadcasting System offers little daytime alternative, concentrating on children's programming almost exclusively.

I talked to the three vice-presidents in charge of daytime programming at the three major networks: Lin Bolen at NBC, Michael Brockman at ABC, and B. Donald Grant at CBS. If there is any basic disagreement among them, it was certainly not apparent.

● Says Lin Bolen of NBC: "It is my job to entertain, primarily, with programs that women can relate to. Secondly, I try to upgrade and inform in a way that does not interrupt the entertainment function."

Miss Bolen's profile of the average viewer? "She has to make the beds, do the dishes, get the kids off to school, decide what to serve for dinner, and pull it out of the freezer, vacuum the house, wash the clothes. Her husband earns \$15,000 a year or less so she doesn't have household help. She is the household engineer herself."

"She is very busy . . . even though she loves to have this companion in her home. That's why we have buzzers and chimes and bells that tell her each step of the progress of the game . . . so she can rush back into the room for the jackpot question. By the time late morning or afternoon rolls around, the chores are finished in the main, and she can sit down, relax, and watch her serials!"

● Says Michael Brockman of ABC: "Our responsibility is to deliver a large audience. Entertainment is what appeals to them."

● Says "Bud" Grant at CBS: "The purpose of daytime TV is to reach the largest possible audience of young women. That's what the advertisers are after. What the audience wants basically is entertainment, company while they are home alone. Game shows provide casual entertainment in the morning when the housewife does 70 percent of her housework and may not be free to devote all her attention. Later in the day . . . she feels that most of her work is done and she can reward herself with serials."

What women want to see?

Agreement on the role of daytime TV does not extend very far beyond the broadcast industry, however. Letty Cottin Pogrebin, for one, an author and an editor of Ms magazine, disagrees with the network prognosis of what women want to see:

"I find it appalling that all three networks seem to be really content to live with the misconception that half of the United States is too stupid to want anything other than game shows and soap operas during the day."

"When I watch the game shows, I can't believe that there are that many women attracted by what I find offensive. These shows exploit a kind of competitive instinct in the housewife which she is not able to satisfy in outside work experience. And the gambling aspect implies that housewives are more likely to identify with luck than with knowledge."

"The soaps . . . serve a different purpose — real life is rendered into melodrama very effectively. . . . For women isolated in their own homes, the soap opera is a kind of surrogate society."

Joyce Snyder, media coordinator for NOW (National Organization for Women), commented:

"The networks feel that their job is merely to deliver women to advertisers rather than to serve the women. Their programming shows utter contempt for women. There is practically no public affairs, news, and other informational programming. I believe there should be access time set aside for women right smack in the middle of the day."

Categories of programming

Of the 17 hours per day of daytime programming on all three networks, 9 1/2 hours are game shows; 7 1/2 hours are dramatic serials. This includes the upcoming ABC "Blankety Blanks" which, on April 17, replaces reruns of "The Brady Bunch," the last sitcom-rerun holdout, but not the morning news programs on all three networks or the hour of Captain Kangaroo on CBS.

All of the networks end their daytime programming at 4:30 p.m. And that is it — except for an occasional CBS "Magazine" (a series of short documentaries), ABC "Afternoon Playbreak" (full-length dramas for older children), 5-minute news spot, or special.

Is more varied daytime programming ahead? No, not likely, says the FCC's only woman commissioner, Charlotte T. Reid.

"I would think that any effort by anyone to change these programs would encounter massive opposition from all sides because of their very loyal following and because I understand they are high profit items for the networks."

Executives at NBC, ABC, and CBS are indeed planning only a few departures from the current daytime fare.

Lin Bolen at NBC is working on a series called "America's First Ladies," starting April 17 with "The Love Story of Rachel and Andrew Jackson," to be told "strictly from the female point of view."

In the development stage at ABC is "Our American Foremothers," a history of the American woman and the impact she has had on American life.

At CBS, top executives are considering a new Norman Lear five-day-a-week comedy serial, titled

"Mary Hartman, Mary Hartman." But CBS is in no hurry to place it in their schedule since they occupy the No. 1 spot at the moment. NBC runs a very close second, with ABC lumbering along in third spot.

Of the top 20 shows in daytime, 8 are CBS, 6 are NBC, and 6 are ABC. Of the top 10 shows, 7 are serials, only 3 are games. The serials are: "As the World Turns" (2), "Search for Tomorrow" (3), "Another World" (4), "Days of Our Lives" (5), "All My Children" (7), "The Young and the Restless" (8), "General Hospital" (10). The game shows are: "Match Game" (1), "The Price Is Right" (6), and "Hollywood Squares" (9). Both the top game show and the top serial are CBS.

Despite the fact that none of the three top game shows has a gambling motif, just about every other game show on the air uses dice, roulette wheels, cards, or horseshoe odds. And the trend seems to be developing further.

According to ABC's Mr. Brockman, the older, low-key quiz games don't seem to be working anymore. "Password," which he recently tried to imbue with the celebrity angle, is having a hard time surviving on ABC. "Concentration" is barely getting by in syndication. In many of the newer games, you will find an older game buried under the debris of gags and gambling format — for instance, "Gambit" is based on blackjack.

All networks are using a variety of types of people as game-show hosts. No longer is the MC bound to be a middle-American Jack Barry type — instead he may be a hip young Bert Convy, a country-ish Chuck Woolery, a jean-jacketed Jeff Edwards. According to CBS's Bud Grant: "We are now piloting a show called 'Musical Chairs' with a black MC, Adam Wade."

Format extended

How about a woman MC? Says CBS's Mr. Grant: "The MC has to be in charge. When a female does this, somehow it doesn't work. Our testing with female audiences showed they hated the shows with female hostesses. Even Betty White, who makes a marvelous panelist."

Probably the only novel element in the area of serials is a longer format. Lin Bolen has extended "Another World" to one hour per day and will shortly do the same with "Days of Our Lives." Only the continuing Nielsen reports will tell how secure is the future of the long-form serial.

At 17 hours a day, 55 hours a week, daytime TV accounts for 4,490 hours or 8,840 half-hours of entertainment a year. It is no wonder that top executives think in terms of merely improving existing forms rather than creating completely new formats. Simply meeting the enormous demands of day-to-day operation is an overwhelming chore.

Melvin Maddocks

The ongoing conspiracy theory

"You're not paranoid; you are being followed."

— Written on a subway wall

The Greeks called them in Erinyes, the Romans called them the Furies. Snakes are conjured in their hair. They have wings like bats. They are night's creatures.

Vengeance is their business — that terrible word, retribution.

They appear to have no feelings themselves. Rather, they are mechanics-as-executors, cool, almost indifferent pursuers who, nevertheless, madden those they hound — like Orestes — even before they overtake them.

Given a little demythologizing, a little glossing, the Furies are our contemporaries. For we, too, hear wings beat in the night and see, or believe we see, eyes that glare in the shadows.

We may not call our phenomena the Furies. We speak of "conspiracy," and — look over one shoulder — whisper of Them.

Under various coded initials — CIA, FBI, even IRS — They are watching us, filling secret files with data collected by wiretaps, electronic bugs, hidden cameras, waiting for Their chance.

They are also the sinister, amorphous entities we refer to when we keep asking: "Who killed John Kennedy?"

"Who got us into Vietnam?"

We found out who They were in the case of Watergate; and we seem convinced that we will find a They to explain all the other disasters of the '70s.

They are our demonology: the Pentagon, Big Business, Politicians — all the users and abusers of power.

If the tormented are women, the Furies may be men. Here is T. Grace Atkinson in "Amazon Odyssey," arguing a classic case of They-ism: "Oppression is an ongoing activity. If women are a political class and women are being oppressed, it must be that some other political class is oppressing them. . . . Only one other class could possibly be oppressing women: the class of men."

All They-theories have at least a partial truth to them; their simplicity is their strength, and their weakness. They must be checked and qualified, balanced against other Them, or else They take over — vigilantes of unreason — and like the Furies, They drive us mad. They become merely the objectification of free-floating suspicion and general hostility — the beasts in our head, given other people's faces. Like the Furies in Ovid's description, They become the names for all our own "fear, terror, grief, and madness."

There is, in fact, a theory among mythologists that the Furies are simply men's curses personified.

What can we do about this new time of the Furies, with its twisty games of guilt and accusation and getting Them before They get us?

Obsessions provide their special thrill. They raise the pulse beat. They give one the illusion of being alive. With their flush, their giddy sweep, they seem to dwarf and ridicule the much-despised voice of fuddy-duddy Reason, stuttering: "Now hold on, wait a minute. . . ."

Yet the only known defense against the "70s Furies is a careful use of words, an unselective scrutiny of facts, and above all, a respect for the complexity of one's own life and the lives of those who share this moment in time.

In the New York Review of Books, Susan Sonntag wrote a letter responding to the sort of conspiracy-of-men argument quoted above. But her answer is so much more than that. In its insistence on discrimination — on the legitimacy of the intellect in an era that almost defies feelings — it could serve as an understated anti-Furies manifesto. "Virtually everything deplorable in human history," she agrees, "furnishes material for a restate-

ment of the feminist plaint [the ravages of the patriarchy, etc.], just as every story of a life could lead to a reflection on our common mortality and the vanity of human wishes. But if the point is to have meaning some of the time, it can't be made all the time."

How one would like to underline that final sentence at the risk of becoming obsessive oneself!

Perhaps a review of what happened to the original Furies may be of comfort. At a certain point, it seems, They metamorphosed into beings so different that They took on another name: Eumenides, the Kindly Ones. And at that point, vengeance and retribution metamorphosed into something like justice, with all its unimpeachable self-contradictions, including mercy.

Onward to Plato. In our post-Furies world (let us pray) justice will not be guarded any less scrupulously; there will be no white-washes. But we will take it as the ultimate human dignity not to become They. The newest of graffiti on the walls will read, in irony but in triumph, too: Socrates wasn't paranoid.

A Monday and Thursday feature by the Monitor's columnist-at-large.

financial

Some economic 'patches of blue'
Buying up, inventories down, inflation slowsSpecial to
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
Hard evidence still lies ahead, but many economists now agree with Treasury Secretary William E. Simon who told the House Ways and Means Committee this week that the "downward slide of the economy is losing momentum."

Mr. Simon and other administration officials spy some "blue patches" in the cloudy, gray skies of recession and believe the economy likely will hit bottom within three or four months. There are some strong dissenters, however, including economist Arthur Okun of the Brookings Institution, who does not expect the trough of the recession before the fourth quarter of this year, even if Congress approves a large tax cut in the next few weeks.

Recovery vigor

To the more optimistic economists, the issue at stake in the debate over how much fiscal stimulus to administer to the ailing economy is the vigor of the coming recovery. To Mr. Okun and a few others, it is whether the economy hits bottom at 9.5 percent unemployment, or 10.5 or 11 percent or something worse.

Neither side can prove its case yet, but even Mr. Okun acknowledges that the incredibly swift decline in economic activity of the past three or four months will not continue. The optimists describe the slight improvement as the economy "forming a bottom" in the words of one.

Mr. Okun simply sees it as the end of a "catch up" period in which businessmen all at once made the downward adjustments in production

and employment they should have been making much earlier in 1974.

What are those "blue patches"?
● Consumer spending is not continuing to decline. Retail sales were up sharply in January, on a seasonally adjusted basis, from lows in November and December, and they rose again in February. Weekly data, including auto sales figures, show sales continuing to climb slowly in March.

● Business inventories fell by \$148 million in January, the first drop in four years and the biggest drop since 1961. Business cut back production sharply in an effort to reduce its swollen inventories, which have to be worked off before production levels will begin to climb again.

● Initial claims for unemployment insurance peaked at 970,000 in the second week of January. By the week ended March 1 they had dropped to less than 570,000, indicating a very big decline in the layoff rate.

● Stock prices, with some time-outs for profit-taking, have been rising rapidly since their December lows.

Confidence returning

● Consumer-confidence surveys, while still very low by past standards, have shown a big improvement in the last three months. This is consistent with both the increase in retail sales and the stock-market advance, which has been led not by the big institutional investors but by the "odd-lot" traders, those investors who buy less than 100-share lots.

● Interest rates have fallen sharply, which should help both business and consumer borrowers. Home

mortgage rates dropped in February to the lowest level since last August under the influence of record savings flowing into U.S. thrift institutions.

Even though new housing starts and the number of building permits dropped slightly in February, housing seems to have hit bottom. With mortgage money readily available, housing construction should pick up shortly.

More evidence

There are other bits of evidence, too.

Preliminary indications show that the Commerce Department's composite index of leading indicators, after dropping very swiftly since last August, probably fell only very slightly in February.

Some of the most optimistic economists think the bottom could come as soon as next month, if Congress, as expected, passes a tax-cut bill within the next two weeks.

Others, who must still be rated optimists, think June or July is more likely.

It is hard to explain why consumer spending has held up as well as it has in the face of rising unemployment and continuing declines in real disposable income — real purchasing power of the consumer's take-home pay.

Mr. Okun fears that the full impact of the recent drops in employment will affect retail sales in coming months, slowing down the pace of inventory liquidation and thus postponing the revival of production.

Inflation slowing

On the other hand, the optimists point to the marked slowdown in the rate of inflation as the likely reason for some improvement in consumer attitudes. They believe real incomes will begin to rise soon as the inflation rate dips below the rate of increase in personal incomes, and that the tax cut will give a big boost to real disposable incomes, probably in May.

The economy is hardly out of the woods yet. It has to hit bottom before a recovery can begin, and that bottom is proving to be a great deal lower than most forecasters thought even two months ago.

But those "patches of blue" are real enough, even if their full implication is still unclear.

Oil depletion
loophole

'Welfare' for wealthy?



By R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer

For small drillers, tax help or handout?

By David R. Francis

Boston
The Senate voted tentatively Tuesday to give the well-to-do and rich a continued chunk of government welfare payments.

In considering a tax-cut bill, oil-state senators pushed through a provision that would preserve the 22 percent oil-depletion allowance for independent oil producers.

This amendment, by Sen. Lloyd Bentsen (D) of Texas, was rushed to the floor while the leader of the opposition, Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D) of Massachusetts, was attending the funeral of Aristotle Onassis in Greece. It passed by a 46-41 vote.

Possibly the Senate will reverse itself. A depletion repealing amendment, proposed by Sen. Ernest F. Hollings (D) of South Carolina, was to be considered

Economic scene

Wednesday. (The results of the vote were not known as this was written.)

However, the very fact that the independents have been so successful in fighting depletion repeal is, as one critic notes, "an indictment of our legislative process."

Adds Gerald Brannon, a former top Treasury tax expert and now a professor of economics at Georgetown University, "It is simply money talking."

It seems that some senators may have been persuaded that the independent oil men are small businessmen needing government aid.

The fact is that the amendment under discussion is not defensible as small-business relief. It will exempt the first 3,000 barrels produced each day by those producers who do not own refineries or retail outlets.

This means that an independent would be able to take advantage of the tax loophole on as much as \$12 million of income. It could be worth more than \$2.6 million in tax benefits.

Oil produced in the U.S. brought an average price of about \$3.50 a barrel two years ago. Now oil that is simply a continuation of 1972 production is priced at \$5.25 a barrel and new oil production gets about \$11.

With such enormous price hikes, oil men on the whole are doing extremely well.

A study of 75 small oil producers by the Public Citizen Tax Reform Research Group found their return on equity capital averaged 25.8 percent. That compares with the 1974 average of 14 percent for manufacturing industries.

Mr. Brannon says that one could hardly find "a less deserving case" for tax relief.

From an economic sense, percentage depletion is nonsense. It favors the use of a depletable resource — oil or gas — over such alternative inexhaustible energy

sources as solar or wind power. It gives oil an advantage over coal, which gets only a 10 percent depletion allowance.

Further, the loophole is so constructed that it provides the greatest benefit to the producer with the greatest profit. It provides minimum benefit to the marginal producer.

What's more, the loophole is of great advantage to the wealthy — who, ironically, sometimes talk critically about "welfare chiselers."

Charges tax expert Brannon. "The 1,095,000-barrel-a-year exemption is made to order for tax gimmickry."

It also, he notes, "will be a fat windfall for the tax lawyers, accountants, and promoters who set up these Buy-an-Oil-Well deals. If any working stiff needs a good tax adviser for a complicated problem like moving expenses or child support, he will find most of the tax lawyers already too busy on oil shelters."

The problem is that Congress has been too subject to the pressures of well-to-do campaign contributors. After all, not even the majority in Texas are wealthy oil men.

One would hope that Watergate with its milk funds and illegal corporate political contributions would have taught the legislators a lesson in distinguishing between the public interest and their own campaign fund interests. Especially with April 15 tax time approaching.

BUSINESS HIGHLIGHT

\$2.7 billion French loss

Paris
The 1974 loss of \$2.7 billion by France's seven chief nationalized enterprises includes subsidies granted by the government to national and Paris transport as compensation for refusing to allow fare increases.

The state rail system, with 21,760 miles of line in operation, received

\$1.9 billion, and the Paris subway (162 miles) and bus system (1,120 miles of route; 3,170 buses) were granted \$320 million.

Nationalized electricity lost \$330 million, gas \$85 million, coal mines \$7 million, Air-France \$120 million, and the domestic airline \$3.6 million. Among other losses, that of the new Air France world hotel chain was especially heavy.

Arson—what
chiefs would
stop before
it startsBy David Anable
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

New York
A side effect of recession has been an upsurge in fires across the United States. Fire losses last year topped \$3 billion for the first time.

Fire experts assume that the main culprit is arson — largely by businessmen or property owners taking an incendiary shortcut around financial problems. Insurance companies are increasingly concerned, some offering large rewards for information leading to arson convictions.

The cause of many fires often remains undetermined. But the number of known arson fires is soaring, up by about 17 percent last year. "In my opinion it's the fastest growing crime in the nation," says Dan Carpenter, chairman of the arson committee of the International Association of Fire Chiefs (IAFC).

With an arson conviction rate of probably less than 1 percent, he adds, "it's almost the perfect crime."

Little knowledge

Although the basic reasons for arson are well known — revenge (sometimes revolution), profit, or disturbed state of mind — all too little is known about how best to combat its rising incidence, experts say.

President Ford signed legislation last year setting up the National Fire Prevention and Control Administration under the Department of Commerce. It brings together a number of previously scattered agencies and establishes a National Fire Academy (NFA).

According to one official, one academy course will train arson investigators. The academy also will endeavor to train the nation's 25,000 fire departments to be alert for, and not destroy, evidence of arson. Robert May, executive secretary of the International Association of Arson Investigators (IAAI), also hopes for greater police expertise in fire investigations. A governor's bill before the Illinois Legislature would grant police powers to the state Arson Bureau.

Mr. Carpenter's arson committee



By R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer

As recession smolders deeper, arson flares higher

now is working on a nationwide survey to discover the best methods of arson investigation already in use.

In addition to known arsons, most fire chiefs assume that 25 to 80 percent of fires of unknown origin also are caused by arsonists. In particular, they note:

● During an economic downturn the incidence of fires goes up in line with the number of business failures. The pattern was visible 40 years ago, says Edward Hackett, an official in the newly formed Federal National Fire Prevention and Control Administration, "and it seems to be happening again."

● "Large loss" fires follow the fiscal calendar. According to John Ottoson of the Boston-based National Fire Protection Association (NFPA),

large-loss fires peak at the beginning of each month (after people see end-of-month financial statements), at the end of each quarter, and at the end of the year (when end-of-year reports come in and preliminary tax statements are due).

Arson also has a much more devastating impact than that of many other crimes. Not only does it "steal" money from insurance companies, it also may wreck a local economy, put people out of work, or even cause loss of lives.

In 1973 some 94,800 "known" arson fires (8.7 percent of all fires) caused \$320 million damage (12.6 percent of all fire-loss). Adding half the loss from "unknown origin" fires brings to nearly \$1 billion the loss probably attributable to arson.

Help for U.S. railroads on the way?
Rock Island failure may spur
quick action by Ford, CongressBy Robert M. Press
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

For railroads in financial trouble, some more help is on the way, even though it comes too late for one of them — the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.

President Ford probably will announce late this week his proposals to Congress to make it easier for railroads to get loans and to raise or lower their rates. The White House also is considering asking Congress to fund public service jobs for work on railroads.

And, say federal and congressional transportation planners, if there is a bright note in the Rock Island's bankruptcy declaration March 17, it is this: greater national awareness that the plight of railroads is a national problem, not just one for the northeastern part of the country, where eight railroads have gone bankrupt in the past several years.

"The general pattern that pushed them [the Rock Island Line] over the

edge is happening across the country," says Thomas Allison, counsel for the Senate Commerce Committee. He and other transportation specialists list these causes behind the current troubles of many railroads:

● Growing competition from trucks.

● Low profits — which often leads to deferred maintenance of rails, and more derailments.

● A cumbersome regulatory process run by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

● What railroad supporters call an unbalanced system of federal subsidies favoring trucks (which use government-built highways), airplanes (which use airports partially paid for by the government), and barges (which navigate federally-maintained waterways).

'Just can't compete'

Given these factors, "We're going to continue to strangle the railroads," says Dr. Leland Case, senior research economist for the railroad-financed Association of American Railroads.

"We just can't compete," he adds.

Change is needed to help railroads because they use less fuel, less land, provide less congestion and less pollution than trucks, he contends.

Some change is coming. The USRA is holding public hearings in many cities on its preliminary plan to start a semi-public, federally-supported Consolidated Rail Corporation (Conrail) to haul much of the freight now carried by bankrupt railroads, primarily in the northeastern part of the U.S. The final plan will be presented to Congress by July 26 and become law by early November unless Congress votes it down.

But some other Midwestern railroads are in trouble. And some federal planners are looking closer at possible extension of the Conrail system to other parts of the country.

Meanwhile several Midwestern railroads are preparing to take over — voluntarily — essential parts of the Rock Island Line, which has asked the U.S. District Court here to declare it bankrupt by March 31. Most transportation specialists contacted note that the Rock Island case is unique in that much of the area it services is also served by other railroads.

★ Moscow frets as Japan, China negotiate

Continued from Page 1

recently told a Japanese visitor that all the territorial claims on the Soviet Union were related to each other — and he listed not only the Sino-Soviet border dispute and the Japanese islands, but also the lands that the Soviet Union took after the last war from Germany, Poland, and Finland.

Approaching demise

The Kremlin's long-standing effort to avert the possibility of any territorial changes in Europe will be crowned with partial success when the European security conference meets this summer, as is almost certain, and endorses the status quo established after the last war. The parallel Soviet effort to bring the Asian countries together as signatories of an Asian security treaty has been far less successful.

The Sino-Soviet dispute certainly seems an insurmountable obstacle to any collective security treaty in Asia. But East-West difference over Germany only a few years ago seemed an even greater obstacle to a European treaty.

If the Kremlin is to get an Asian treaty, it will have to settle its dispute with China first, and its search for settlement is sure to become more intensive with the approaching demise of Mao Tse-tung. To organize an Asian conference on the European model, it will have to offer special inducements to the major participants — and the most important of these will be Japan. The best reward it could hold out to Japan is the northern islands. Moscow could surrender them as part of a general territorial readjustment in the framework of an Asian security treaty guaranteeing the new status quo

within the Japan-China-Russia triangle.

If this is Moscow's purpose, then there is nothing Japan can do to get the islands back. Moscow is holding them as a bargaining counter in a deal that is more important to it than any bargain it could make with Japan.

Japanese politicians have to keep going through the motions of demanding the return of the islands, because popular sentiment demands it of them. But they ought to be thinking ahead to the time when an Asian security conference hammers out a new power alignment in the Pacific.

The potential power of the Pacific triangle could give Japan, China, and Russia, not necessarily in alliance, the central role that Europe once played in world affairs.

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Handwritten text in Arabic script: "هذا من ليدل"

food

Spring greens: cook up a 'mess' of dandelions

By Beatrice H. Comas

Portland, Maine

When I saw a woman filling a paper shopping bag with dandelion greens, dug on a high grassy bank near the main thoroughfare, I remembered Mama in gingham house dress, crouched with an aluminum dishpan and a flat casing knife, digging into a productive clump of her favorite spring food.

She looked forward each spring to picking these greens, so aptly named for the French "dent de lion" or "tooth of the lion," because of the jagged outline of its leaves.

I have never "dug" dandelions, either literally or figuratively. Their bitter taste has an unpleasant association with annual doses of sulphur and molasses, although my mother never gave up trying to interest me in this green for which her appetite was insatiable.

Digging greens in this part of the country has been a spring ritual for generations, and old-timers always

carried bushel baskets for this purpose when they went into the fields.

Our old colonial house sat on a half acre of land, so my mother did not have to go far for her digging; and in a village with no industry and only a half dozen automobiles, pesticides and pollution were no problem.

Even so, cleaning and several washings were required, and manner of cooking was of prime importance. Salt pork was a necessity, preferably with layers of lean, as the tender strips were later to be eaten with the greens.

'A mess of greens'

To cook what Yankees call "a mess of greens," you should place a pound of salt pork, cut in $\frac{1}{4}$ - or $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch strips, in a large pot with about a quart of water. $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours before dinner. Cover and bring to a boil. Approximately an hour later, drain the well-washed greens and put them in the kettle with the pork.

Cover, and bring back to a boil, then

stir to make sure pork is distributed through the greens to enhance the flavor. Greens and pork should cook for an hour.

Then add pared potatoes, pushing them down into the greens so they will take on the flavors of both pork and greens. Since you have used salt pork, check before adding salt. Cover the kettle and bring back to steaming point; lower heat and cook until potatoes are tender (about half an hour). Then heap the drained dandelions on a platter with pork strips on top and surround with the green-tinted potatoes.

I can still see Mama tapping the roots of the greens with her case knife to loosen the clinging dirt. Years later I realized that not only did she enjoy eating the greens themselves but also part of her pleasure was from being close to the earth after a long, cold, Maine winter.



Mustard greens for salads

By E. M. Frazer

Written for

The Christian Science Monitor

Recently I have become aware of the delicate taste of mustard greens — the fresh, dainty little sprouts coming up now that the days are warming.

Before the blossoms appear, or even after a few do come out, the greens are tender and make delicious food. My friends and I are serving them green, fresh, like lettuce.

With a vinegar and oil dressing of our own making they are a new spring salad. As they grow older and larger, and a bit tougher, perhaps, we boil them with ham hock or bacon.

There is another spring green, to some people a "forgotten food," called Miner's Lettuce. It's a heart-shaped, smooth leaf, that grows like a violet. The stems get longer and longer if it is not picked. The plant grows here in California, in the same area as the wild mustard.

Recently at one of our Shadelands Historical Museum meetings we offered to the women attending, a salad of greens picked in our very own museum yard. Everyone was so surprised and pleased with the tenderness and delectable taste of the mustard greens.

After the meeting and before I went home in the rain, I went out and picked a big bagful of mixed greens. I dispensed them to friends in town who didn't know what they missed by not attending the museum "brown bag" luncheon.

Surely there are other free foods we can use and enjoy, like these.

Corrections for recipes mixed up last Thursday

There was a recipe mix-up in last Thursday's food pages when directions and ingredients were transposed. Since we don't want you to be making apple squares with ham pizza directions and vice versa, we are reprinting complete directions of the jumbled recipes.

Sour Cream Apple Squares

2 cups all purpose or unbleached flour
2 cups firmly packed brown sugar
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup butter or margarine, softened
1 cup chopped nuts
1 or 2 teaspoons cinnamon
1 teaspoon soda
 $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt
1 cup dairy sour cream
1 teaspoon vanilla
1 egg
2 cups peeled, finely chopped apples

Preheat oven to 350 degrees F. Lightly spoon flour into measuring cup; level off. In large bowl, combine first three ingredients; blend at low speed until crumbly. Stir in nuts. Press $2\frac{3}{4}$ cups crumb mixture into ungreased 13-by-9-inch pan. To remaining mixture add cinnamon, soda, salt, sour cream, vanilla, and egg; blend well. Stir in apples. Spoon evenly over base. Bake 25 to 35 minutes until a toothpick inserted in center comes out clean. Cut into squares; serve with whipped cream, if desired. Makes 12 to 15 squares.

If using self-rising flour, omit soda and salt.

Ham and Eggs Crescent Pizza

$\frac{1}{4}$ cup chopped onion or 1 tablespoon instant minced onion
1 tablespoon butter or margarine
1 cup (4 oz.) cubed, cooked ham
8-oz. can refrigerated quick crescent, Italian flavor, or rye crescent dinner rolls
4 eggs
1 teaspoon salt
 $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon pepper
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup milk

1 cup (4 oz.) shredded Swiss or Monterey Jack cheese
1 tablespoon chopped chives or ripe olives, if desired

Preheat oven to 350 degrees F. Fry onion in butter until transparent. Remove from heat; stir in ham. Separate crescent dough into flour rectangles. Place in ungreased 12-inch pizza or 13-by-9 inch pan; press over bottom and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch up sides to form crust, sealing perforations. Spread ham mixture over dough.

Beat eggs; blend in remaining ingredients except chives. Pour over ham mixture. Sprinkle with chives. Bake 25 to 30 minutes until golden brown. Serve immediately. Refrigerate any leftovers. Makes six to eight servings or about two dozen snacks.

To make ahead, prepare, cover and refrigerate up to two hours; bake as directed. To reheat, wrap in foil; heat at 350 degrees F. for 10 to 15 minutes.

Tuna Pancake Sandwiches

1 cup pancake mix
1 egg
1 tablespoon salad oil
 $\frac{1}{4}$ cups milk
2 cans (6 $\frac{1}{2}$ or 7 ounces each) tuna in vegetable oil
1 can (10 ounces) condensed cream of mushroom soup

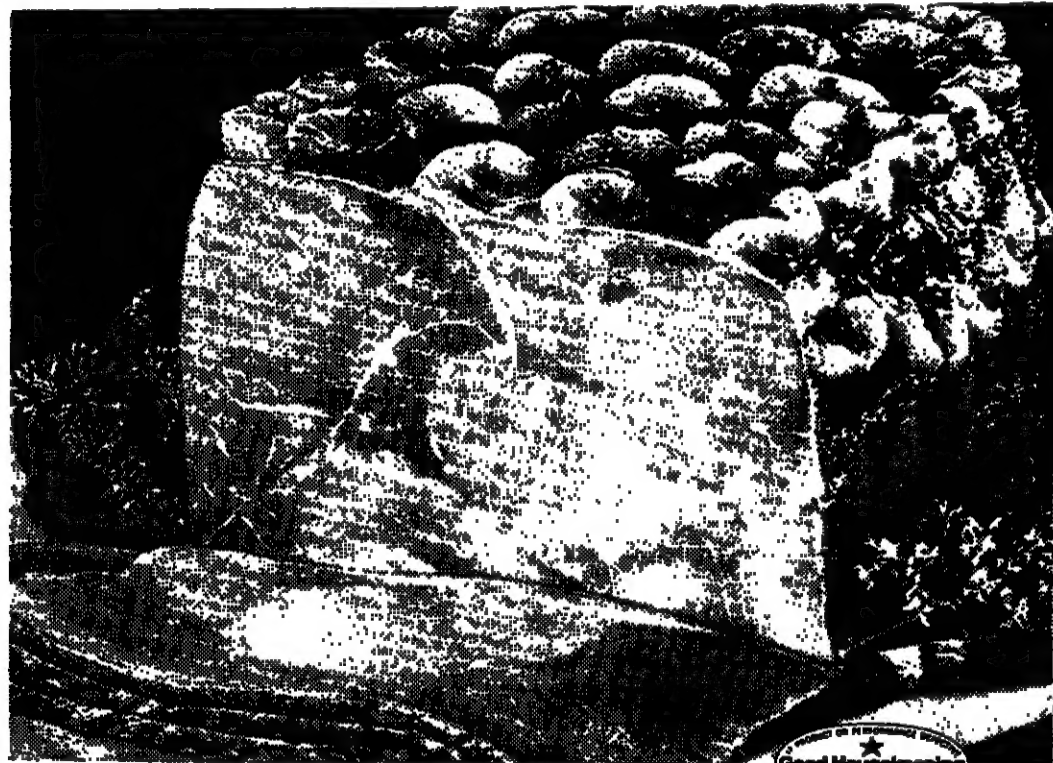
Combine pancake mix, egg, salad oil, and $\frac{1}{4}$ cups of milk. Beat until smooth. Pour batter on a hot, lightly greased griddle, making pancakes about four inches in diameter. Bake to a golden brown, turning only once.

While pancakes are baking, combine tuna and $\frac{1}{4}$ cup of the undiluted soup and heat. Put a spoonful in the center of each pancake, and fold pancake over it. Place these sandwiches down in shallow casserole or oven-proof platter.

Add $\frac{1}{4}$ cup milk to remaining soup and heat. Spoon over pancakes. Bake in 375 degrees F. oven 15 minutes. Serves six, or two pancakes each.



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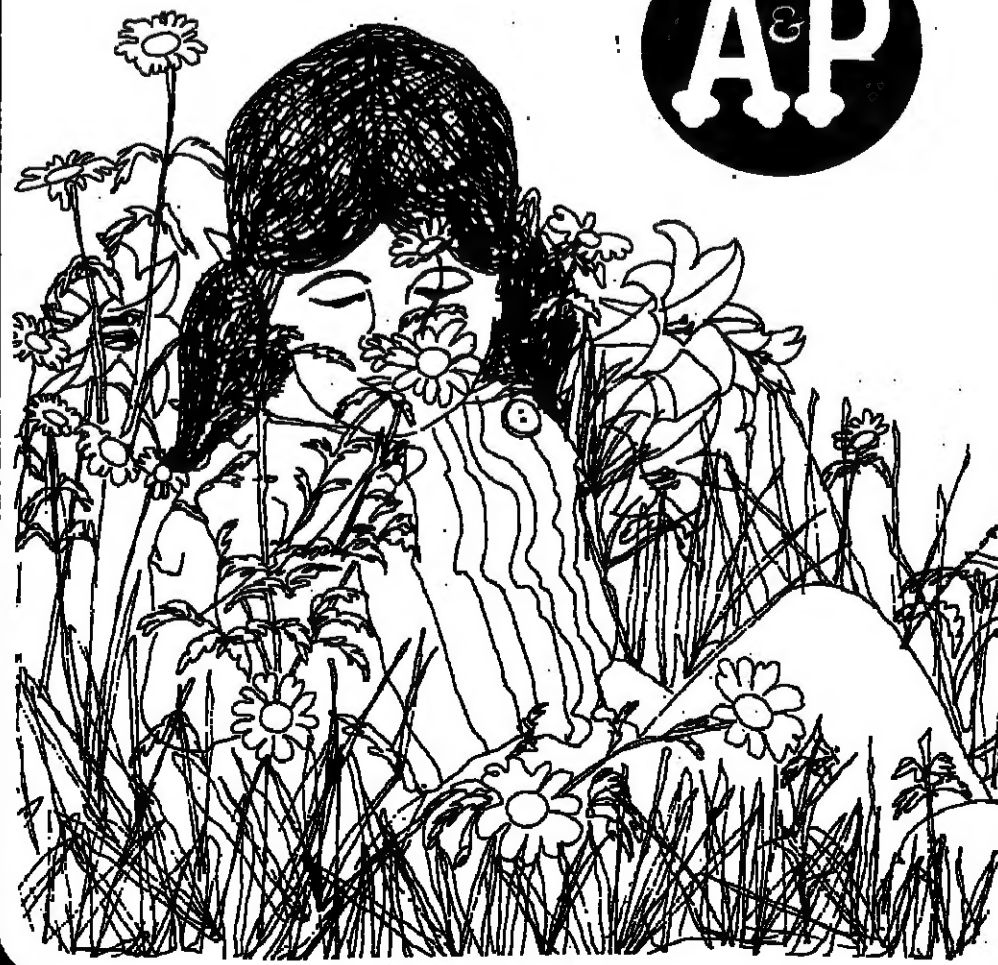
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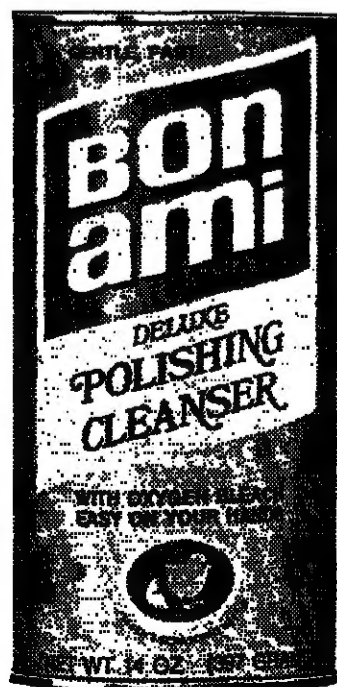
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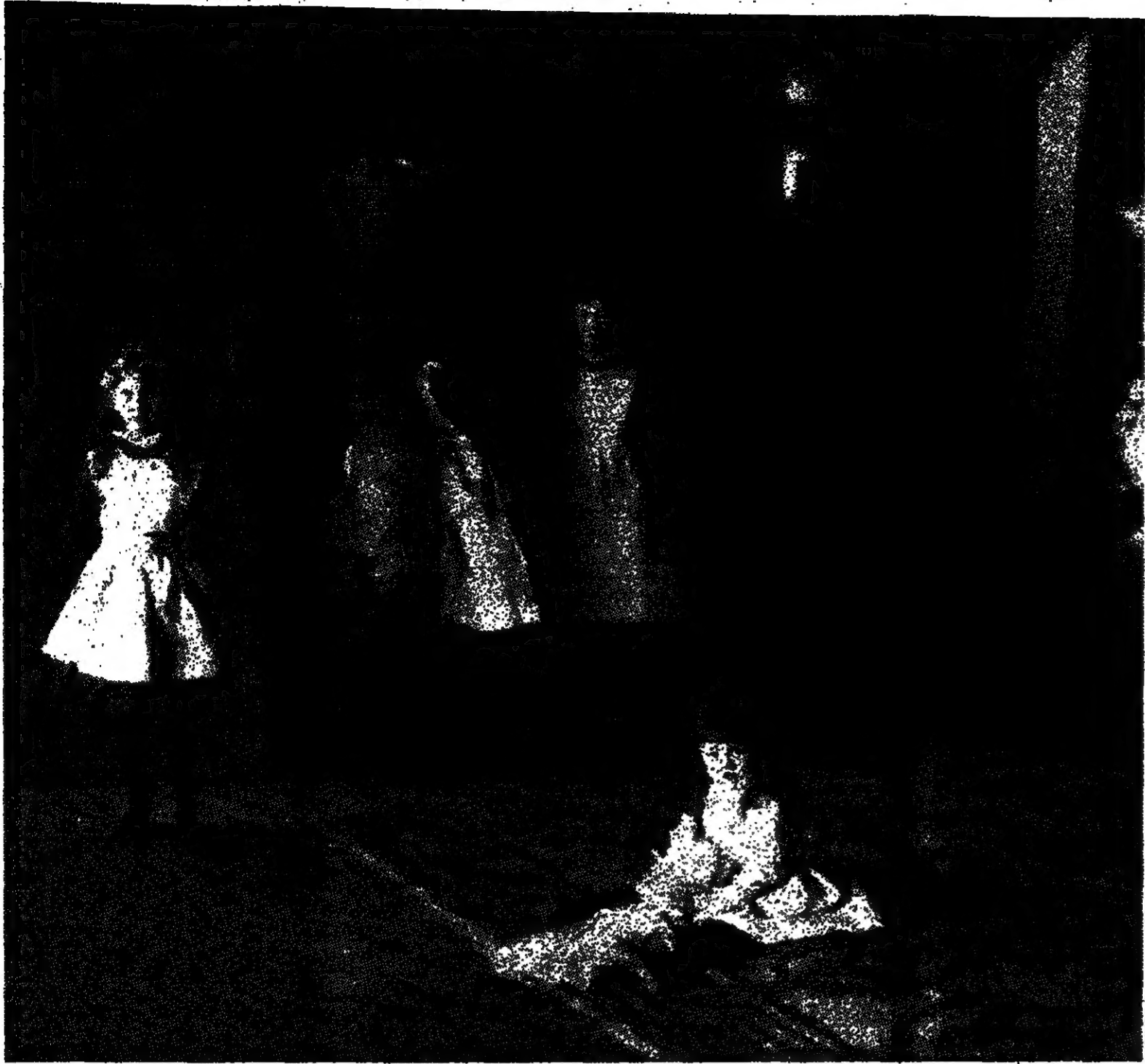
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دليل المجلات



"The Daughters of Edward D. Boit" 1882: Oil on canvas by John Singer Sargent

Unwelcome guests

At the end of a long corridor, four children have noticed our imminent presence. Are we being invited in? Perhaps.

But as we approach, an undercurrent of tension tells us that we are an intrusion, tolerated only out of well-bred politeness.

This uneasiness vibrates under the painting's visual delight. It's like a discreet dialogue between the painting and the viewer. Every element is so intricately interwoven that nothing obtrudes. The clues, however, are accessible. Indeed, Sargent used details much as Henry James (his friend and admirer) selected words to construct his elegant but disarmingly trenchant novels. So this is much more than a portrait of four girls. It is an uncanny assessment of a family character.

We are looking at the daughters of Edward Darley Boit, seen in one of the family's Paris apartments. Boit, a fellow artist and friend of Sargent's, came from a patrician Boston family. Like a number of Americans with artistic sensibilities — and the money to indulge them — Boit transplanted his brood back and forth between Boston and the cultural meccas of Europe. (The overgrown vases alone made 18 transatlantic voyages).

What did these four impressionable daughters think of this grand European parade? Why did none of these striking girls ever marry?

Sargent was an intimate friend of the Boits. This familiarity enabled him to show us a personal, almost living account of the children — which might partly explain why the painting gives us the strange sensation of actually being there.

But more importantly, it explains the unusual studied discernment recorded here. We feel as if we have intruded — but why? This is a private world — a private world built by children who have been jerked back and forth between continents. Certainly they must have felt a need for something stable. Did they retreat into a sequestered, but constant, world of their own?

This nutshell of confusion within clarity reminds us of the elements of a dream — possibly the dream of Lewis Carroll's Alice. Reminiscent of "Wonderland" these Alice-like figures appear almost overwhelmed by dimensions — the room, the grotesquely large vases, and the ponderous shadows.

Sargent said that he preferred not to psychoanalyze his subjects — merely record what he saw. However, unconsciously, he did analyze his subjects through the teamwork of an incredibly sensitive mind and a pair of eyes, operating like laser beams. He did not even have to know them to know them. Unquestionably Sargent did record what he saw — but his eyes saw profoundly.

Henry James, in his book "Pictures and Text" (1898) best describes this insight when he writes of Sargent: "The highest result is achieved when to this element of quick perception a certain faculty of brooding reflection is added . . . I mean the quality in the light of which the artist sees deep into his subjects, undergoes it, absorbs it, discovers in it new things

that were not on the surface, becomes patient with it, and almost reverent."

In "The Daughters of Edward D. Boit" Sargent has painted four very distinct personalities. Our immediate attention, caught by the two youngest daughters, moves back and forth between them. The painter loved a pretty subject, so it is not surprising that the prettiest child, Louise — blond, fragile, and exquisitely featured — stands on her own, spotlighted against a plain background. Of the four, she seems the most feminine, the only one who even attempts to please the onlooker.

But the focal point of the painting is Julia, a little girl more delectable than the doll she evidently adores. Sargent overlooks nothing. He even manages to note the peculiar way a child's feet can droop sheepishly inward. The face, however, is what captivates — round, not particularly beautiful, but unforgettably delicious. For such a little thing, she's a strong, dominating presence.

What of the two older sisters in those mysterious shadows? They stand there in the background, almost swallowed by shadows. Jenny, the sister facing us, has something slightly disturbing about her — as has the uneasily brooding dwarf, Mariborola in Velasquez's "Las Meninas."

This is no coincidence. Sargent had painted "The Daughters of Edward D. Boit" in 1882, two years after he had copied "Las Meninas." The lessons Sargent learned from Velasquez were recycled into something equally remarkable, but the echo of the older master is haunting.

In these four children, Sargent's usual perception approached prophecy here. Not long after this portrait was painted, Mrs. Boit died and Mr. Boit remarried. Jenny, portrayed here as somewhat disquieted, then became emotionally unattuned to the rest of the world.

As for the oldest sister, Florence, who seems to have lost herself in the shadows, we know very little about her except that she became a loner — estranged from sisters and parents alike. Could Sargent have also foreseen estrangement here? Florence is the only sister who avoids the viewer.

The adorable Julia retained her independence of spirit which we see here, and developed into a skilled watercolorist. But along with her charm and independence went a willful resistance to maturity. Her accommodating sister, Louise, remained Julia's closest friend, and, as women, the inseparable sisters formed a limited hierarchy of which Julia the youngest became Julia the strongest.

The artist's technical brilliance often receives comment. But the actual content of his paintings — that is, what he is trying to tell us — remains curiously uninvestigated. Did he know the power of his own insight? It seems unlikely. Yet the bittersweet brilliance of this painting, its visual allure and the children's mental resistance — this he undoubtedly knew.

Barbaranel Hymes

Americanization

The deepest thing in American life is the consciousness of the need for redemption. That it exists explains, I think, many other things. For instance, the willingness of Americans to listen to criticism which undermines their unwillingness to listen to it. A historic example is [Henry] James's tour of American women's campuses in 1904 in which he told his audiences that they had no manners and less language. In his writings describing this tour he commented on the incomprehension of the young ladies he addressed, finding illustration of their rudeness in their surly blankness. What he did not remark on was the politeness underlying the rudeness: the politeness

of audiences listening to him because many of those present thought that what he said was true and that they might learn from it.

At the end there is in America some quality of genuineness which underlies the "phoniness"; which even may be the cause of it and which may result in Americans recognizing what is "phony." For example, it might be said that the sending of food parcels to people all over the world after the war was, like so much other American charity, and like the Marshall Plan, in

some respects a not completely disinterested exercise in public relations. Yet what is redemptive about such American national gestures is firstly the willingness to admit that they are not all they pretend to be, and secondly the fact that underneath it all, they are simple expressions of an American generosity which astonished the rest of the world, and which cannot be explained except as something new which emerged together with the American national character. There is something, then, in America

which cannot be explained away and which is not just some form of commercialization in terms of which all problems are analyzed and provided with answers. Americans feel critical of the motives and methods of their own society, their own existence even. This feeling seems entirely lacking in the rest of the world and enables America to retain its newness, its innocence and even, at the end of the huge tunnel of the vulgar and factitious, its mystery.

Stephen Spender

Stephen Spender is the British poet and critic. This is adapted from an article appearing in Partisan Review. Copyright ©1972 Partisan Review.

The Monitor's daily religious article

A prodigal in the family?

How many of us, on hearing Christ Jesus' parable of the prodigal son, identify ourselves with the son rather than with the father? It is a natural thing to do, because the parable illustrates the love of God for His children.

It teaches us that when we depart from what we know to be His kingdom, we depart into a foreign world that He does not know; and it teaches us that when we repent of our error and turn to Him, He is instantly there to receive us. He is instantly there because He has never been away from His kingdom; and He always rejoices to see us claim our rightful place within it.

Perhaps the warmest and most secure feeling we can ever experience as human beings is the sure knowledge that when we are willing to open our consciousness to God's joyous ever-presence, our own bleak sense of limitation and error is destroyed, and the fatted calf of rejoicing for a victory over a false sense of our identity is revealed.

But the true inhabitant of the kingdom of heaven, the child of God that Christ Jesus saw when he healed the sick, is not what is humanly conceived of as a child but the complete man. Not male man but generic man: that man, male and female alike, that God

made in His image and likeness, to whom He gave dominion, and whom He beheld as finished, perfect. "Be ye therefore perfect," instructed Christ Jesus, "even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect."

Christian Science teaches us that if we are to realize here and now — as indeed we can — that we are the perfect man of God's creation and are eternally in His heaven, then we must learn to see only what God already knows, to love what God loves. If we are to accept the facts of our own perfection — along with all that implies — we must be willing to identify ourselves with the father in the parable, and not just with the son.

Do we have children or brothers or parents or friends who have departed from our sense of right living? Are we willing to know of them only what God knows of them — their innate and eternal perfection? Are we able to recognize as unreal the attraction of a world and a morality outside the infinite consciousness of the divine Mind? Shouldn't our fatted calf be the pure joy of realizing the ever availability — to parent and child alike — of the divine Principle that is Love?

Mary Baker Eddy, who discovered and founded Christian Science, typifies real womanhood and manhood when she writes: "The divine Principle of the First Commandment bases the Science of being, by which man demonstrates health, holiness, and life eternal. One infinite God, good, unifies men and nations; constitutes the brotherhood of man; ends wars; fulfils the Scripture, 'Love thy neighbor as thyself,' annihilates pagan and Christian idolatry, — whatever is wrong in social, civil, criminal, political, and religious codes; equalizes the sexes; annuls the curse on man, and leaves nothing that can sin, suffer, be punished or destroyed."

Matthew 5:48. "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," p. 340.

Daily Bible verse

Suffer the little children to come unto me, and forbid them not for of such is the kingdom of God. Mark 10:14

Seed

mighty
speck
with
forest
inside,
in
little
me
does
kingdom
hide?

Richard Henry Lee

Begin again

They sat together at the entrance to the cave, the woman and the child. There was a path with flowers bordering. The woman picked one, yellow-orange.

"Snapdragon," she said. She pinched it and the little maw stretched open. "Snap!" She snapped the child's finger.

"Dragon," the child said. She took it and she snapped her mother up in fiery bites. The dragon fell down, sated.

The woman picked a different one. "Bachelor's button."

"Button," the child said, and she stuffed it through a buttonhole beneath her chin.

A cabbage butterfly fluttered in asterisks across the path.

"Flower," the child said.

The mother watched it. "Flower," she said.

It flew away.

Nita Regnier

Like all things flowing

Where is Loraine who rode a bike as if the wind were steering? She soared by us, waving. The treetops were her relatives; tall cottonwoods and poplars. Certain clouds she entrusted with her secrets. In her eyes birds swooped, leaves drifted. Her eyes were like some bright morning.

She heard one train whistle tell about strange places beyond the mountains. What was it saying? Where is Loraine whose heart was in the wind? She belonged to no one but herself and the rivers — to the leaves and all things flowing. Is she standing now on the last car of that train and waving? Where is Loraine with her mauve scarf streaming behind her like some bold banner — her brown hair gleaming?

John Cuno



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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

Thursday, March 20, 1975

The Monitor's view

Opinion and commentary

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

CIA and the sub

Was it stupid and wasteful? Or clever and justifiable?

The CIA's salvage of a part of a sunken Soviet submarine provides the stuff of movie drama. It has pushed Cambodia and the economy out of the banner headlines and will undoubtedly be talked about as a mystery-story relief from the gloomy news of the day.

Only intelligence experts can fully answer the above questions. But, on the face of it, the CIA was carrying out an operation well within its mandate.

This is a far cry from over-throwing legitimate governments or assassinating people. It was what many voices now demand the CIA confine itself to — gathering intelligence. Although Project Jennifer was unsuccessful, its avowed purpose was to obtain information about the Soviet Union's missiles and code systems. If the Russians had a chance to lay hands on an American nuclear ship, can it be doubted they would jump at it?

Detente, Americans should be reminded, does not end an adversary relationship with Moscow. Both nations engage in vigorous clandestine intelligence and counter-intelligence activities. It would be negligent in the extreme if the U.S. failed to use every sensible means possible to determine Soviet strengths and intentions.

Moreover, the CIA's foresight in developing such a technologically advanced vessel for intelligence purposes will be admired by many. For a long time the Glomar

Explorer, as a deep-sea mining vessel, roamed the seas looking for mineral nodules and no one, including the Russians, suspected its other mission.

Whether or not the Jennifer Project itself was worth the high cost is controversial and is bound to be studied by the congressional panels now scrutinizing the CIA. It is possible the judgment was a mistaken one. But surely the ship is not a total loss. Although the cover has been blown and it can no longer be used for intelligence gathering, it is said to have enormous spin-off value for the development of resources.

Of greater concern to many is the role of industrialist Howard Hughes, whose name has cropped up repeatedly in connection with Watergate-related activities. Have his various CIA ties protected him from government investigation of his mysterious business activities? Has the CIA been financing a bonanza for him?

A broader concern is that the current furor over the CIA will totally discredit the agency. It is now fashionable to publicize the CIA's uglier sides and questionable judgments — usually made with presidential approval — but it should not be forgotten that the CIA has successes to its credit also. The nation needs a strong intelligence community — and it would be a disservice to the U.S. not to keep a balanced perspective on the CIA as current investigations of the organization go forward.

Jobs and illegal aliens

Congress faces a difficult task in formulating a legislative answer to the question of illegal aliens.

The most promising routes to a solution lie in better enforcement of current laws and the strengthening of legal immigration channels. Over the long run only a lessening of the economic gap between the United States and the countries the immigrants are fleeing will resolve the problem.

The presence in the U.S. of some seven million illegal immigrants (estimates vary wildly, from 3 million to as many as 12 million persons) is stirring notice partly because of the current recession. Economic downturns during the '50s and '60s generated similar outbursts against illegal aliens.

Even rigorous new deportation efforts, however, would not likely result in much of a transfer of jobs. Two-thirds of the million or so jobs held by illegal aliens are in the low-paying farming and services categories, and legal residents can now readily compete for them if they want to. The situation would be like the current paradox

of a million job openings going begging while 7.5 million Americans are out of work.

It is thus a recurring public tendency to make illegal aliens the scapegoats for unemployment conditions whose primary causes lie in recession or structural economic factors. But this is not to say that the law regarding aliens and its enforcement should not be improved.

Rep. Peter Rodino in the House and Sen. Edward Kennedy in the Senate have submitted bills which would get at the illegal alien worker by fining the employer who hires him. Their proposals differ in the stringency of fines they would impose — up to \$2,000 in the Kennedy bill.

The Kennedy bill would also grant resident status to aliens who have been in the U.S. for three years or more. This would not offer a blanket "amnesty" for illegal aliens, but it would help to bring out from under cover the illegal group of aliens and "normalize" their status.

Critics of the employer-fine approach argue that it could infringe the rights of bona fide citizens if employers shun applicants with Spanish surnames or Chicano features. These critics argue that the enforcement of other laws, such as minimum wage statutes, offer alternatives for discouraging the hiring of illegal aliens.

Expansion of bilateral agreements between Mexico and the U.S. to permit the legal importation of more workers may not be politically feasible at the moment. But this, along with more precise quotas for entry of Western Hemisphere aliens, could lead to greater reliance on legal channels for alien entry.

Among the undesirable solutions to the illegal alien problem is a proposal to require all citizens to carry a national identification card. Such passports for domestic use would be constitutionally repugnant. They would abridge the individual's right to privacy, and freedom of movement and association. They would impose on law-abiding citizens the onus of proving their citizenship, an outrageous shift of responsibility for immigration-law enforcement from immigration officers to the public at large.

Current laws which attack the exploitation of immigrants as well as their illegal presence should be better enforced.

Meanwhile, even immigration officials, who bear the brunt of dealing with the issue, tend to see illegal aliens more as "economic refugees" than as lawbreakers — pointing to the need for healthy economic growth across all borders.

'Hey! How's the fishing?'



State of the nations

Portugal minus the CIA

By Joseph C. Harsch

We learned from Chile what happens when the CIA moves into a country to block a possible Communist take-over.

We are about to learn from Portugal what happens when the CIA is no longer able to play such a role.

The Communists are active in the new political movements in Portugal. They do not yet control the Supreme Council which is the new political instrument of the now dominant Armed Forces Movement. Nor do the Communists yet seem to have full control over the armed forces. But they have much strengthened their influence of recent weeks and seem to be making fresh gains almost daily. One of their more interesting recent actions was to persuade the Supreme Council to banish the small Maoist and Trotskyist splinter groups on their left. Moscow-disciplined Communists abhor above all else anything to their own left.

This is a condition which until very recent times would have brought the CIA into massive but clandestine action. They would have been assigned the job of preventing a decisive Communist take-over. They would have worked with or through whatever political forces in Portugal were ready and willing to make a fight of it. They would have spent money freely and provided weapons when and if deemed useful.

But right now the CIA is hog-tied by special investigations of their activities by both House and Senate, and by a new law passed by Congress last December. It was an amendment to the foreign aid bill which prohibits any covert political activities by the CIA unless the President of the United States has first made a finding of a clear threat to American security and has so informed the members of the respective Senate and House oversight committees.

It is estimated that compliance with the law would result in at least 150 members of the Congress being in-

formed of the President's finding. Such a finding would therefore "leak" within a matter of minutes of the time the committees were informed. There is no evidence whatever of any presidential finding in regard to present conditions in Portugal. And it is inconceivable that under present circumstances in Washington the covert branch of CIA would deliberately flout an act of Congress less than four months old.

There is already doubt about the survival of the CIA. It is under mounting pressure and criticism. Congress seems disposed at the moment even to abolish the covert side of CIA and reduce the organization exclusively to the gathering of intelligence by open means. For the CIA to flout the new law and do anything clandestine in Portugal right now would be to court disaster for itself. Hence denials of any role in Portugal can, on this occasion, be taken at face value.

This means that if Portugal is to survive as a non-Communist country — it must do it on its own. There can be no help for the anti-Communists from the big building in McLean, Virginia. Its covert side is hors de combat.

The stakes are fairly high. Portugal is almost as important to the southwestern corner of the NATO alliance as Turkey is to the southeastern. The U.S. Air Force constantly uses air bases in the Portuguese Azores. The Soviets have requested refueling rights for their fishing fleets on the island of Madeira. Those fleets are assumed to be the eyes and ears of Soviet naval intelligence in the Atlantic Ocean.

To this day no country which has come under decisive Communist control has ever recovered from that control. Someday there may be an exception, but it hasn't happened yet.

Hence Washington, helpless to do anything about it, watches the evolution of Portugal's new revolution — with anxiety.

Mirror of opinion

Seabed shadow boxing

Large quantities of recoverable minerals lying on the ocean floor have been an attractive target for exploitation by industrial nations for years. The process has been slowed by inability to reach international agreements settling right of access to these minerals and by the widespread feeling that they belong to everyone and should be exploited by no particular nation.

The United States, which must import increasing amounts of basic industrial metal like manganese, copper, nickel and cobalt, is especially interested in developing these resources.

American corporations have developed some ingenious devices for getting the minerals off the ocean floor. The minerals are found in the form of nodules — spherical lumps several inches in diameter. One approach would pump nodules to barges or ore ships for transfer to land-based plants for processing.

The question of ownership and

control has been taken up inconclusively by a series of Law of the Sea conferences over the past seven years.

The U.S. Department of the Interior has now announced formation of an Ocean Mining Administration that looks as though it may push ahead with exploitation of the mineral deposits by U.S. corporations even if no such agreement has been reached. The move has every appearance of being designed to speed the negotiating process while advancing the national interest.

But it is far from clear that haste is desirable. The ownership question is important, particularly because of its implications for assisting the underdeveloped countries. It was given an added dimension last summer when an American scientific research vessel discovered during deep-sea drilling for geological studies that there

may be commercially significant deposits of petroleum outside the continental shelf areas for which international agreements have already been reached.

Mineral deposits of all kinds are very alluring, especially when they can be acquired without having to pay anything to another country. But orderly international treatment of these reserves, plus the need for careful thought about any environmental implications of their exploitations, makes it important that we do not try to force this issue. The Department of the Interior should slow down. — The Boston Globe

The art of taxation consists in so plucking the goose as to obtain the largest possible amount of feathers with the smallest possible amount of hissing.

Jean Baptiste Colbert

Why all those arms?

By Charles W. Yost

Washington
Historians in the 21st century writing of our period will probably be at a loss to explain how its two greatest powers, both ostensibly dedicated to their very different ways to freeing mankind from oppression and exploitation, should have over many years wasted an enormous proportion of their resources in fabricating mountains of hardware which was either immensely dangerous or practically useless or both.

I would venture a guess that these historians may ascribe three causes to this curious phenomenon.

The first would be a gross misperception by the two powers of each other's real intentions. No doubt their respective rhetorics at various times contributed to this misperception: Soviet rhetoric of "burying" capitalism, American rhetoric of "rolling back" communism.

However, cooler heads on both sides might well have perceived that after 1950 neither Moscow nor Peking in practice sought military expansion, that in 1956 and 1968 the West refrained from intervening in Hungary and Czechoslovakia. Yet, instead of basing its judgments on the real behavior of the other side, each concentrated on arcane calculations of capabilities, which have little relation to the real world.

The second cause of the strategic arms race, which historians may note, was the unprecedented affluence of the societies which enabled them to engage in it more or less painlessly.

In the United States from 1947 to 1973 prosperity was such that billions could be spent annually for arms without any but the minority below the poverty level realizing they were being deprived. In the Soviet Union both consumer demand and political dissent were so strictly controlled that the diversion to arms of a vast proportion of socialist production rarely entered the public consciousness.

The third cause may in retrospect have been a consequence of the huge growth of the military officer corps in the two countries during World War II and its maintenance at these high levels during the subsequent 25 years.

At the present time the world has obviously entered a new period. Detente between the great powers, while still suffering under serious limitations, makes even more implausible than before that either of them should risk its patrimony and population in a lunatic nuclear strike.

The limitations of affluence have been forcibly brought to the attention of the United States. It has become apparent that every dollar spent for arms is taken from some public or private program important to the general welfare. In the Soviet Union it appears that one of the chief determinants of detente is the effective demand of Soviet consumers for more to consume.

The momentum of the arms race, however, is so strong that it will not be easily checked.

Though overshadowed by other events at the moment, there is now being hammered out in Geneva a detailed formulation of the Vladivostok decisions placing ceilings on strategic arms. If these ceilings are confirmed, a limit will at last have been placed on one major sector of the arms race.

The limit, however, is far too high. Once it is confirmed, we must at once proceed to negotiate its reduction. Henry Kissinger has speculated this would be "an easier negotiation" because it is going to be difficult to prove that, when you already have an enormous capacity to devastate humanity, a few hundred extra missiles make so much difference.

Unfortunately such issues are rarely decided by logic and evidence. We have not for more than a decade needed anywhere near so many missiles as we have had. If a radical change in attitudes occurs — as reason and national interest dictate — it will be because an era is over, the world turned a corner, and men and women everywhere perceive needs far more pressing and legitimate than the endless accumulation of costly, useless, and lethal weapons.

The author of this article writes from a background of 40 years as a United States diplomat.

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Readers write

Moral litmus test

To The Christian Science Monitor:

In an editorial on the necessity for developing some "litmus" test for moral standards and actions you said, "Everyone has to find his or her own way of defining the proper 'justifications' for behavior."

Our small Rotary Club in Idyllwild has put a plaque with the Rotary Four-Way Test in each business in this community and has accompanied this plaque with a card which says, "People are asking today for some formula or set of rules that will cure our nation's ills. The Rotary Club of Idyllwild recommends the practice of 'The Four-Way Test' adopted by Rotary International as basic principles for living the Golden Rule: Do unto others as you would have them do unto you."

Is it the truth?
Is it fair to all concerned?
Will it build good will and better friendships?
Will it be beneficial to all concerned?

We feel that these rules, or the Golden Rule, hung prominently in the United Nations or in an Arab-Jewish conference room might help create an atmosphere in which one could arbitrate with equity, morality, and brotherly love. Perhaps they would provide a proper litmus test for proposals in our own halls of Congress.

Richard W. Elliott

Idyllwild, Calif.

Ford and public transport

To The Christian Science Monitor:

We are grateful to you for praising President Ford's proposals in favor of public transportation. Hopefully the President and others in government and Congress who shape our lives will continue to work in favor of public transport and railroads. Sometimes they seem to realize — or is this too much to hope? — that the increasing division and hostility between the poor and the well-to-do in this country will be getting worse daily so long as there is so much difference between their living conditions.

Yet sometimes it seems as though the government is blind to this truth, for instance, when encouragement is given to build more highways which will be crowded by more cars. It is true that millions of car drivers are poor people, and they will drive their jalopies unless other, more public-spirited transportation is offered. The division between poor and well-to-do will persist and increase. It's high time for radical measures to heal it.

Menlo Park, Calif. Elena Varneck

'Managing Our Planet'

To The Christian Science Monitor:

The outstanding series of articles, "Managing Our Planet," once again proves the great service your international daily newspaper is doing in guiding world thought.

I well remember a speech made by Mark Bonham Carter at the Liberal Assembly at Llandudno, some years ago, when the question of joining the Common Market was being considered. At that time Jo Grimmond, the Liberal leader, was pressing this country to go in, so that they could share in framing the rules, but both the major parties opposed this. But now see how vital it is to share with our fellow man in these great sharing opportunities to bless all!

If your writer's fine articles mean anything at all, they mean what is required is spiritual vision, and the answer is to be found in the greatest book in the world. Ecclesiastes 9:14, 15, reads: "There was a little city, and few men within it; and there came a great king against it, and besieged it, and built great bulwarks against it: Now there was found in it a poor wise man, and he by his wisdom delivered the city: yet no man remembered that same poor man."

F. Grant Henderson

Altrincham, England
Letters expressing readers' views are welcome. Each receives editorial consideration though only a selection can be published and none individually acknowledged. All are subject to condensation.